THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

January 3, 1948

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AN EDITORIAL

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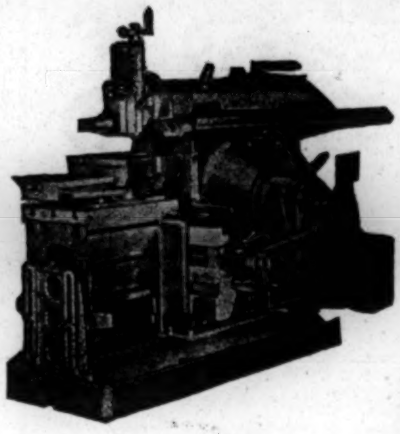

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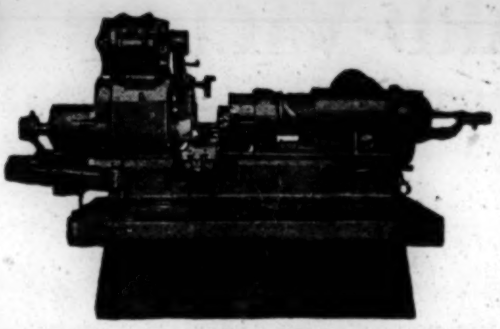

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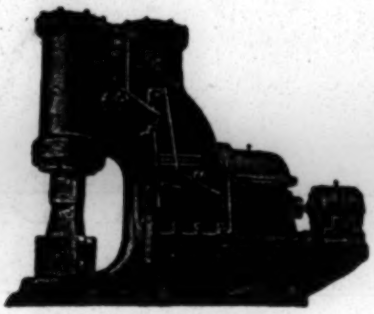

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Popular Bandits

To The Editor:

My native place, the steppes of west Szechuen, is a bandit-infested area. These bandits, eating and drinking at a nearby fair by day, roam in the villages at night. It must be a surprise to you to hear that most of the people in that area possess pistols and are ready to touch the trigger at any moment. The reason why so many bandits are there is chiefly attributed to smoking and gambling. Opium is smuggled in from Sikang; the sounds of mahjong, dice-casting and fan-tan are heard in every secluded corner. Those losing in gambling and caught in smuggling eventually become highwaymen.

These bandits are very popular. They mix with law-abiding common people and are supported by the Kolaohui, a very popular and powerful organization among the low-class people throughout China, especially in the interior. Of course, there are troops stationed over there, but what can they do. When the bandits roam in the west, the troops busily patrol in the east; when the bandits make their escape with large quantities of booty, the soldiers just discover where they have been. What is more, some troops even make reciprocal treaties with them.

AW CHAU CHOW.

Nanking,
December 5, 1947.

Guild War

To The Editor:

Rice is usually sold cheaper in Nanking than in Shanghai, but recently its price in the former city has risen much higher than in the latter. Some of the shops even refuse to sell on the pretext that there is no more stock left in the shop. Is there no rice coming to Nanking?

At the time of writing, there are 400 rice boats lining up in the river outside the southern gate of the city waiting to be unloaded. They have been there for one week, with the rice in danger of rotting. The reason the rice is not being unloaded is not that Nanking is in want of coolies or that the longshoremen are on strike. It is because this business is monopolized by two guilds, the Shao guild and the Lo guild, which have had this right for a long time. Formerly, rice usually arrived in either Shao (a kind of special bag) or in Lo (a kind of basket); it was understood between the two guilds that the unloading of the rice in Lo would be taken care of by the Lo guild and the rice in Shao by the Shao guild. The guild members have netted quite a profit out of this business. Recently, however, the rice is arriving in gunny bags instead of Lo or Shao, thus causing a dispute between the two guilds. This dispute must have been in existence for some time, unknown to outsiders till the summer of this year, when a fellow named Chien Yi-shiu was assassinated in broad daylight in the streets of Nanking. The dead man was found to be the chief of the Lo Guild and he had been killed by someone of the Shao Guild. Since this involved something more than personal enmity, the local authorities thought it wise to hush up

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the matter. Several stool pigeons have been arrested but the real criminals are still at large. Then towards the end of November, fighting occurred at the southern gate of Nanking between the two groups, participated in by hundreds of members of the two guilds and resulting in quite a few fatally wounded. Scores of police were sent to the place to stop the fighting, but the authorities still took no action to curb the unlawful activities.

With the dispute between the two guilds unsettled, no coolies dare to unload the rice. The city's Bureau of Social Affairs, supposed to mediate matters of this kind, when asked by newspapermen, stated it was beyond its power to settle this dispute.

These two guilds, however, are not the only rice guilds in Nanking. A professor of the National Central University, after a study of the Nanking rice market, found out that there are some 60 guilds operating under one name or another. Every grain of rice we eat has to come through these guilds although they actually perform no service.

C. C. W.

Nanking,
December 13, 1947.

Freedom Of Speech

To The Editor:

Most people are convinced that a really democratically educated man should be broad minded enough to let different political views be published freely, though he himself holds another. Freedom of speech is based on the fact that everybody CAN utter what he really wants to utter and SHOULD be given the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Yang Min Shih, the writer of "Communist Leaflets" appearing in the Nov. 29 issue of the *Review*, asked you to introduce American public opinion into this magazine. I doubt whether he is more American than its editors. Are not the opinions contained in the editorials and the articles of the *Review* the voice of the majority of the American as well as the Chinese people? Mr. Yang thought the *Review* a "Communist leaflet" simply because he himself did not like its contents.

He said that the average Chinese is anti-Communist. I would like to point out that nobody should say that unless the word "average" is clearly explained. As a matter of fact, most of the Chinese people under the present corrupt and despotic government are not anti-Communist.

As a reader, I would like to suggest that you do even more to educate those deadheads and to expose the reactionary conspiracies.

K. S. M.

Peiping,
December 9, 1947.

Hide And Seek

To The Editor:

On December 1, the Communist bandits launched an offensive at Lipao, a small town between Tungtai and Jukao in North Kiangsu; thousands of peasants who know nothing of the war were impelled by the Communists to fight against the Nationalists. It was rumored that out of 30,000 dead in this battle, lao pai hsing comprised 70 percent.

The firing at Lipao could be heard in the city of Jukao where the people began to leave for Nantung; the rich people were the first to make their evacuation. The distance between Jukao and Nantung is only 67 km., but the truck tickets were sold within one day at from CNC$93,000 to CNC$1,000,000. In Nantung the atmosphere was also very tense.

With the arrival of the Government's reinforcements, the Communists slunk away. The present situation in North Kiangsu is much better but no one can be sure that peace has been secured. The terrible tiger may come again if there is a chance. If we want to catch this tiger, we must dissolve its "Hide and Seek" strategy.

SUN TZE-HSU.

Nantung, Kiangsu,
December 21, 1947.

No Alternative

To The Editor:

Commodity prices are soaring all the time; those living upon their scanty salaries can hardly maintain their livelihood. The condition in Taiyuan is most difficult. In the past two months here, the price of wheat flour has risen from CNC$300,000 to CNC$1,100,000 per gunny, twice the price in Nanking, Shanghai and Peiping etc., not to mention the imported daily necessities. The professors in Peiping and Tientsin can get cheap wheat flour and other kinds of daily necessities from the Government, while we, in Taiyuan, with the highest cost of living in China, get no subsidies from the Government; our salaries cannot support a family of three. We have appealed repeatedly to the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Education for fair treatment but no answer has come so far. Now we are facing starvation. Under such conditions, a professors' meeting was called on November 29 and a decision was passed that from December 1, 1947, the whole faculty would take leave until their demands are met. This action is taken unwillingly, but there is no other alternative.

THE FACULTY OF NATIONAL
SHANSI UNIVERSITY.

Taiyuan, Shansi,
December 2, 1947.

Szechuen Sketches

To The Editor:

More than half a year has elapsed since the Government launched its "Banditry Suppression Campaign." At first Gen. Chen Cheng proudly claimed that the Communists would be liquidated in three months. But what is regrettable is that up till now the prediction still has not come true. On the contrary, instead of being annihilated, the Communist armed forces seemed to be developing by leaps and bounds. Liu Po Cheng's army has penetrated into the Yangtze Region and Chen Keng's troops are now fighting in the Honan-Hupei border. Even Szechuen, a paradise for many people in the Resistance War against Japan, is threatened to be involved in the Civil War.

Sometime ago here, the *Chung Hsin Ji Pao*, the official KMT organ, stated in an editorial that there were not a few signs of Communists' invading Szechuen and the fact that Chen Keng called his forces "Szechuen-Shensi-Hupei Democracy United Armies" was a palpable straw in the wind. "All Szechuenese," the paper urged, "must contribute everything they have to safeguard the native province." In the present session of the Provincial Council, a number of representatives showed great anxiety over the Northern Szechuen defense and appealed to the Government for swift action.

In Chengtu more than once the rumor went about that the advance guard of the Communist army had pushed into the northern border. Despite the fact that the rumors have proved to be unfounded, the people are still under great apprehension. Now a great many trucks are running from Chengtu to Kwangyuan transporting troops and war supplies. All trucks for commercial transportation companies have been commandeered for

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military service. In the northern hsiens, thousands of forts have been built up and a highway for military use along the Tapa Mountains is under construction and will soon be finished. Besides two modern-equipped army divisions which are on the way to Szechuen, a squadron of bombers is supposed to be coming. The authorities claimed "Everything is all right now, and if the Communists, taking no notice of their doomed prospects, should push forth, the Tapa Mountains will be their graveyards."

According to a recent dispatch from a certain news agency, three private cars were smashed by some straggling soldiers when these heroes were thwarted in their attempts to get on the cars forcibly. As military men in China, they think they should enjoy supreme privileges and every lao pai hsing should submit to their will. On the part of the people, their guiding principle is that "Respect the evil spirits but keep them at a distance," and everywhere they go they try their best to have nothing to do with the army. Being in such a state of mind, the people are only too reluctant to serve the troops. But in war nothing but the support of the people counts. As a fish without water is doomed to death, an army isolated from the people cannot escape its collapse.

GEORGE FENG.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
December 19, 1947.

The Family System

To The Editor:

Nepotism, graft, corruption and inefficiency which have been pointed out by Gen. Wedemeyer in his farewell statement after his fact-finding mission in China, are prevalent in every civil and military organization because of the underpayment and the terrible inflation.

They prevail also in the schools, nepotism being the most common phenomenon. Every teacher must be a friend or a relative of the principal and even many servants are found to be the neighbors or relatives of the latter. "From the accent of the servant," said a certain professor here, "you can judge to what district the school principal belongs." This is an actual fact we cannot deny. In view of this tendency, the school has become a family. The school master is like the master of a family. In order to keep his position and help his relatives or friends, he neglects the intellectual standard of the teachers as well as the students.

Most of all, many students cannot attend the school if they are not related to the master. Accordingly, schools have turned out to be places for private education instead of public.

Since World War II, graft has crept into the school. Graft is carried out in various forms, the most popular one is known as "eating the empty position," (pocketing the belongings of those who have already left the school, but whose names are still being used to get all sorts of subsidies from the Government). But the teachers can never enjoy this benefit.

Inefficiency and corruption have appeared in most schools during the last few years. Owing to underpayment, the teachers can not devote themselves to studying and teaching when they can hardly support their families.

So all the teachers or professors left in the school are what we students call those who are deserted by society, except a few celebrated professors who would rather starve to death teaching than be officials. Other able and wise men would rather engage in political activities than stay in school.

HSU SHIH-CHEN.

Kaifeng, Honan,
December 10, 1947.

Lesson Suggestions

To The Editor:

As a student and teacher of English, may I offer a few suggestions in regard to your magazine and especially to the English Lessons? I write in the belief that you are well aware of its being used by many Chinese as a means of learning English and that you will do the best you can to cater to such readers as far as the catering does not interfere with the *Review's* policy as a review.

In "Letters from the People" there often appear inquiries about the meaning of current terms like "witchhunt" and "OPA." You might save much space and serve a larger number of readers by providing at the end of each issue, in eight-point type presumably, a glossary of those of such terms that have occurred in the same issue.

Perhaps the least helpful of the English Lessons that have so far appeared in the *Review* are those on the articles and the tenses. I do not mean that these parts of grammar are unimportant. Indeed, they are very troublesome to many Chinese students and therefore are well worth a full and clear treatment. But such treatment is to be expected of grammar books, not of a periodical such as yours. The few rules and examples given in the two lessons in question are not likely to give much help to those who need help in the parts of grammar concerned.

Finally, it seems as if not everything printed in the *Review* had been scrutinized by yourself or someone else who has a perfect command of English. Slips in grammar and idiom are not very rare in its pages. (In the first English Lesson there occurred the sentence "To get your money's worth from these lessons, it is up to you to ask for what you want and that you cannot get from your usual sources." The use of the relative "that"

"Via CGRA

Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood . . . make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency.

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—DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM.

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Via GLOBE

here can hardly be considered correct; see Fowler's *Modern English Usage*, p. 706.) You might, if you yourself are too busy to do so, get some competent person to see that every sentence printed in your magazine is in impeccable English.

HERTZ C. K. KE.

Shanghai,
December 20, 1947.

Same Old Story

To The Editor:

Discerning readers should not have been surprised to read in your magazine of Nov. 29 the charge in a letter from Yang Min Shih that the *China Weekly Review* "has become the mouthpiece of the Chinese Communists." Such attacks against liberal publications and other defenders of freedom are becoming increasingly frequent and more and more clamorous. They fit together to form a very ugly pattern.

This reader believes that there is a heavily subsidized and carefully organized campaign being conducted throughout the world today to obscure and eventually defeat the aims that more and more free men are still working for, those aims that free men have always striven to achieve so that man can live and work freely and honorably. The purposes of this campaign vary only slightly—in America it is being conducted to protect the money and power of the very rich; in China it has as its aim the perpetuation of corrupt government.

It would seem that one of its immediate purposes is to force everyone to declare himself (see any issue of Mr. Luce's journals or a Scripps-Howard newspaper) —to take sides as a Communist, or preferably, as an avowed arch enemy of Communism. The weapon used, of course, is fear. Men who have worked to achieve freedom from want are being forced from their purpose by the skilful use of the old bogy of economic insecurity.

These ardent campaigners, while braying and trumpeting about the urgent need for immediate militant action to "save democracy," are undoubtedly all too conscious of the fact that they are fighting what may be a battle to the death to save, not freedom, but capitalism and totalitarianism in its form.

Indeed, the men who are leading this fight must be very grateful to Communism—its emergence on a global scale at a time when the working people of the countries commonly regarded as democratic were getting dangerously close to achieving the basic rights of man gave them something to cry wolf about. These all too powerful gentlemen must have been delighted to have such a fine excuse for defending the status quo they love and revere handed to them on a platter.

I do not here wish to enter a defense for Marxist ideologies; on the contrary, I wish to make the point that I am not a Marxist, not a Communist. What concerns me, and what must concern thinking people today, is the way non-Communist people are being frightened away from working for the magnificent cause of true freedom for man.

I trust you will never allow yourself to be so affected. I do not feel that you will be.

R. V. R.

Peiping,
December 18, 147.

No Monster

To The Editor:

Being an office assistant to Dr. Wong some 20 years ago and knowing he is a good obstetrician, I want to congratulate him on his invention of the appropriate fable and the views in his article "American Aid To China" appearing in the Dec. 20 issue of the *Review*.

NOTICE

THE *China Weekly Review* will not publish anonymous letters in these columns. Every letter intended for publication must bear the writer's NAME and ADDRESS, for the information of the editors. In cases of group petitions, statements or announcements, the letter must be signed by a responsible official or delegate, likewise for the information of the *Review*. If it is specifically pointed out that the author wishes to have his letter published under an assumed name, or his initials, this will be complied with, and his identity will not be divulged. However, in all instances the *Review* must be aware of the identity of the writer if he expects to see his communication appearing in these columns.—*EDITOR.*

As Dr. Wong pointed out, a Chinese is not born corrupt, incompetent and dishonest, but is born just the same as any American or other people on the earth. He has been awarded this ill-fame only by man-made circumstances, such as enumerated by Dr. Wong, for which the responsibility cannot rest with the Chinese people alone.

The point I wish to add is this: suppose the American people were placed in the position of the Chinese, what would happen? Would they continue to back up their Government, or would they become impatient and desperately join the Communists? That the Chinese people, with the exception of a very few, whose comrades are not scarce in other parts of the world, have, regardless of their personal sufferings, chosen to go by the side of their government, despite its many notorious faults, is an evidence of the Chinese people's own virtues which should not be too lightly let go by.

If sufficient American aid comes in now to improve the conditions under which the Chinese Government works, with the backing of its people, there will be no doubt about its final delivery of a healthy human-baby, not a monster.

PAUL CHANG.

Tsinan, Shantung,
December 23, 1947.

More Skeletons

To The Editor:

It is much to be regretted that those educational satellites here still dance to the San Min Chu I tempo, walking a pas de geant at regular intervals to various schools or colleges to make speeches extolling the Nationalist government to the skies, totally neglecting the fact that the Taiwan students at all times turn a deaf ear to what they say. It is stipulated by them that every teacher should show his certificate—be it real or fabricated—before he gets a place in the school. It shames me to mention that lots of the so-called teachers, who are not even well up in their subjects, lead a comfortable life, acting as proud as Lucifer for being able to "pass" the teachers' qualification examination, while the educated ones for some reason are forced out of the school. Just from this point, one can imagine what a mess those diehards, military or civil, are making of China.

Since the announcement of the exchange rate of CNC for one TW dollar (84:1), commodity prices have been skyrocketing. The Taiwanese give vent to their murmurs, but to no purpose.

In Taiwan, many governmental systems are very bad. First is the communications—there are not enough busses; the destroyed parts of many roads are not under repair, thus causing troublesome jolts; the drivers are not punctual, thus causing much inconvenience.

More than once, I have been told that the staff of the Reconstruction Department does nothing but twirl its fingers, not even knowing that the fine wood of the great forest of Allee Mountain is in danger of being lopped down by thieves, let alone doing anything for the common good.

There was a time when the thieves were not in existence, for upon detection they would be rigidly punished by the Japanese police. They had been given jobs and found their lives all beer and skittles. But now, strange as it may seem, there are as many thieves here as one can find in Shanghai. I don't know what on earth our police authorities here have been doing. Besides these, corruption and nepotism still go unchecked. And the incessant transmission of rice, sugar and material for the Civil War and the present Government in China, has so deeply sunk into the hearts of the Taiwanese that one day they will raise a flurry which I think, will hardly be overcome with the mailed fist.

In a word, the present condition of Taiwan is: A SMALL SEALOCKED ISLAND, WITH DEEP DITCHES, HIGH BASTIONS, THE THREE PEOPLE'S PRINCIPLES, THE BANDIT SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT, ZOOMING PRICES, MORE LAWS, LESS FREEDOM, MORE BEGGARS AND MORE SKELETONS.

J. C.

Taiwan,
December 15, 1947.

Funny Stories

To The Editor:

I am an enthusiastic admirer of the *China Weekly Review*, the mouthpiece of lao pai hsing and the only unbiased paper in the Far East, and of Miss Helen P. F. Shih who dares to say what the lao pai hsing wish to say. Her article, "Democracy Comes To Yunnan," appearing in the December 13 issue of the *Review* is a highly touching picture of the "general elections" held in this province. But I am extremely sorry to inform you that in her article, Miss Shih made some errors and omitted some wonderful stories of the "elections."

It is understood that the general election of the representatives for the National Assembly from the hsien cities, the Municipality of Kunming and the special professional organizations including the Provincial General Labor Union, Education Association, Women's Association, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Agriculture and the Newspapermen's Association (this Association is controlled by a C. C. Clique gang) etc., were held in Yunnan on November 21, 22, 23 and 27 respectively not on November 21, 23 and 27.

Lee Tzung-hwang, ex-acting Governor of Yunnan, the under-plotter of the Kunming Tragedy of December 1, 1945, is the general secretary of the KMT and the Political Supervisory Committee serving in Nanking. With overt political help, he was appointed by the KMT as the candidate from his native hsien, Hochin. But in the end, Lee Yao-teng, the general manager of the Observer Daily, having enjoyed the reputation of being a good Samaritan in Hoching, received the majority of votes. It is said that the latter has been told that if he does not concede the position of representative to Lee Tzung Hwang, he will be accused at the KMT headquarters. In Mentze hsien, many votes for the rival candidates were torn up by the KMT candidate and many others were forged. The representative from

Hweitzeh hsien is T'ang Sheau-ming, the chairman of the Yunnan Branch Office of the Young China Party not T'an Sheau-ming, and Feng Tze-jun, not Feng Tze-jen, the chairman of the Yunnan Branch Office of the Democratic Socialist Party, is the representative from his native hsien, Yuchih, according to an arrangement between their headquarters and the KMT.

On November 25 and 28, the Kunming Municipal Election Office, under the "supervision" of Government officers, counted the ballots. In order that the sightseers might have the "chance" to take a glance at the "glorious elections," 150 seats were provided. Strangely enough, all were empty. Furthermore, a lot of ballots were reported to be wasted, being filled in with "Yuan Shih-kai," "Bone Head," "Only God Knows," "I don't understand" and even "turtle." In China, "turtle" is dirty language, meaning "son of a bitch" or a bad man.

We failed to read all these stories from the local papers because of a ban. How can "Yuan Shih-kai," the deceased traitorous emperor of "Hung Hsien" in 1916, and a "bad man" represent the people at the National Assembly? Are these not funny election stories? Dear Editor, will you kindly tell us whether there are similar stories of the first election in the United States?

A FAITHFUL REPORTER.

Kunming, Yunnan,
December 20, 1947.

Riotous Life

To The Editor:

As a newly arrived American in China I have been looking through some of your more recent copies, and aside from some minor disagreements, I was most pleased.

However, in going through the Dec. 13 issue I noticed a passage culled from *Time* Magazine in your English Lesson. Now, far be it from me to object to using this publication to teach "slang in common speech" but I feel that I must protest about the content of the first item.

Time, like a great many American publications, can see *no* great waste or crime in tossing around large sums of money to such worthy causes as bolstering unpopular, corrupt and thoroughly inefficient regimes, but when it comes to paying out comparatively minor sums to poverty-striken citizens of its own country...that becomes a different matter.

Actually, this article dealing with the so-called relief scandal in New York City was dug up by one of the *New York World Telegram's* more enterprising young men. This paper has a number of bright fellows who have been engaged in unmasking "those you know whats" in all walks of life in New York. So, it was not too great a surprise when they got around to people on relief.

For a number of days the story of how one woman on relief sported an expensive fur coat was grand copy in the *Telegram* and was eventually picked up by its more worthy contemporaries, the *Daily News* and the two Hearst papers. The less impassioned papers did carry the stories but somehow did not seem to feel that the foundations of society were crumbling or that, because some lady with a fur coat had managed to wangle relief checks, everyone on the relief rolls was a subversive character carrying on a riotous life of grandeur and splendor in the more luxurious suites of the city hotels.

Needless to say the whole affair calmed down after a while when it was disclosed that the vast majority of the people involved were actually in need of relief. It also might be mentioned that the lady with the fur coat was later disclosed to have had fur coat which was of a rather advanced age and in a state of shabbiness which generally results from having an article of clothing for more than 10 years.

It might be stated that in choosing copy for an English lesson the content is of no consequence but I still think a little more care might be used in future choices.

BILLIONS FOR AID AND NOT
ONE CENT FOR RELIEF!

Shanghai,
December 27, 1947.

Empty Words

To The Editor:

A month ago all the schools in this town were closed and all the students and teachers evacuated from this place, for only 20 miles away troops were engaging in fierce combat. Those schoolless and homeless students were then compelled to enlist in the Youth Army.

Our Government has been daily advocating slogans such as "Stability" and "Freedom." But they are just empty words. Militarism and the suppression of the "bandits" come first.

Dear Editor, it is only from your *Review* we can hear the true voice of our people.

L. L. H.

Hwanyuan, Anhwei,
December 10, 1947.

A Great Blunder

To The Editor:

Under the control of General MacArthur for two years, the Japanese reactionaries are rising up again. The United States has committed a great blunder which may provoke the third world war. As we Chinese were bitterly stricken by the last war, we are strongly against the U.S. attitude toward Japan.

TIEN YU.

Wuchang, Hupei,
December 5, 1947.

On Stake

To The Editor:

The enclosed "Open letter" was dedicated to the *North China Daily News* and the *Evening Post*. As is was not published today in these papers, for reasons I am unable to check up, I send this to your esteemed weekly in the hope you may use it.

To The Editors of *The North China Daily News* & the *Shanghai Evening Post*:

On stake...the very freedom of the press
And what the hell about the too proud...(man I guess)
I humbly dedicate this "ts...ts... song
Because: sometimes even a man is wrong!
If he acclaims a doomed dictatorship...
And tries...to cut his contemporaries lip!
But...take it easy...nothing will be on earth forgotten
There will be a right, just fight. Are things so thoroughly rotten?
Your spirit and your business will be soon delighted
May be..some "FOREIGN GUESTS" may have their "AD-BUDGET" soon otherwise decided!
There is a counterblow if you are shameless struck!
But anyhow I wish you both, go on, good luck!

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Shanghai,
December 23, 1947.

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The Review's English Lesson—XII

WIT AND WISDOM

According to a letter published in the *REVIEW* on December 13, 1947, a reader in Hunan expresses his appreciation of the simple jokes printed in Lesson 4, November 8, 1947, and indicates that he enjoyed them. It is not our intention to compete with the usual sources of humor, but we are printing more in this Lesson hoping that readers who want to practice using English will find them useful. We suggest that teachers of English will find such simple jokes useful in the classroom for practice both in expression and in understanding, particularly since a joke is usually a very well organized short, short story in which every word is important.

As before, these jokes are adapted from various issues of *THE READER'S DIGEST*. All of them are funny because they show how men and women solved little problems by unexpected applications of simple wisdom.

1. **Strictly Legal** (March 1947, p. 87).

Mr. Horace D. Taft, late principal of the Taft School in the State of Connecticut, was famous for being very strict that the rules of the School should never be broken. Also, he was well known for his sense of humor. There was one rule of the School that was especially to be obeyed above all others: personal, private vacations, no matter what the excuse, were not permitted.

One day, however, a special problem arose when the principal's nephew, a student at the School, asked permission to attend the inauguration of his father, William Howard Taft, as President of the United States. After much thought by the principal, the request was granted—but not as an exception to the strict and impartial rule. It was granted by authority of a new rule properly passed and still to this day a part of the School's set of rules.

The new rule was: "Any boy whose father is elected to the Presidency of the United States shall be permitted to attend the inauguration ceremony."

2. **The King's Wisdom** (March 1947, p. 96).

Some years ago a woman complained to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia that her husband had been working under a tall palm tree when one of the king's servants fell from the tree and killed him. She demanded that the servant should be killed in return. When the king asked whether she would accept money instead as a settlement of the case, the woman insisted on the servant's life, which was her right under the law.

The king thought for a few moments. "You are right," he said. "According to the law I am forced to have this man killed in return for the death of your husband. But the manner of his death is for me to decide. Therefore I command that he be tied by hand and foot and placed on the ground under a palm tree. You, then, are to climb up the tree and fall down upon him in such a manner as to kill him, just as he killed your own husband."

The woman immediately changed her mind and took the money first offered.

3. **When Gen. Marshall Met His Wife** (April 1947, p. 68).

(As told by Mrs. Marshall).

We met at a small dinner party while I was visiting in Columbus, Georgia, in 1928. After the party Colonel Marshall asked if he could take me home in his automobile, and I consented. Now Columbus is a rather small place, so after we had driven around for an hour I asked him, "How long have you been here?"

"Two years," the Colonel replied.

"Well," I said, "after two years haven't you learned your way around Columbus?"

"Extremely well," he answered, "or I couldn't have kept away for a whole hour from the part of the town where you are staying!"

4. **A Big Meeting** (April 1947, p. 102).

A few weeks before the annual meeting of his old college club, a member received a letter from the president of the club asking him to serve on the Reception Committee and to be at the meeting no later than seven o'clock. Along with the letter was a bright red ribbon, marked "Reception Committee."

The man had not planned to go to the meeting because he knew that they were not very interesting. But this time, since he had been asked to serve on a committee, he decided to go.

When he arrived, almost all the 800 members of the club were there, each wearing a red ribbon marked "Reception Committee."

Answers to Sentence Choices of Lesson 11, page 125

Sent.	1.	Choice	b).	Lesson	1.
„	2.	„	d).	„	2.
„	3.	„	c).	„	2.
„	4.	„	a).	„	2.
„	5.	„	d).	„	6.
„	6.	„	b).	„	6.
„	7.	„	c).	„	6.
„	8.	„	a).	„	9.
„	9.	„	d).	„	9.
„	10.	„	a).	„	9.
„	11.	„	d).	„	9.
„	12.	„	c).	„	10.
„	13.	„	b).	„	10.
„	14.	„	c).	„	10.
„	15.	„	b).	„	10.
„	16.	„	d).	„	10.
„	17.	„	a).	„	10.
„	18.	„	b).	„	10.
„	19.	„	d).	„	10.
„	20.	„	c).	„	10.

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Vol. 108 Shanghai, Saturday, January 3, 1948 No. 5

Watch the Japs!---VI

PRESS reports from New York stated that American bankers were interested in extending a private loan of US$60,000,000 to Japan in order to provide Japan's textile industry with raw cotton for the coming year. This proposed private cotton loan, we are told, will be the first private post-war credit to Japan since the war. US Government officials in Washington disclosed that "there have been a few small private barter deals and there also were some open accounts in the United States."

The proposed loan, according to *UP*, is now facing some legal technicalities. The main points are: (1) What limits by the Far Eastern Commission will be set up within which General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters may proceed with negotiations? (2) Which occupation authority can legally assume the loan obligations? (3) Whether Japan's gold stockpile can be kept free from reparations claims to act as collateral.

Well-informed quarters believe that in spite of the legal technicalities, a cotton loan to Japan is only a question of time. Banking circles in New York are said to be ready to extend such a loan on the ground that since there is a world-wide textile shortage there is no reason why US bankers should not release private loans to help Japan to build her industry.

Commercial and financial circles in Washington are reported to be intensely interested in reports that British and Indian financiers are considering extending private credits totaling 20,000,000 pounds sterling to Japanese manufacturers in an effort to stimulate Japan's production of exports. US Government officials who have encouraged the proposed US$60,000,000 cotton loan to Japan, declared that they were gratified to find the British and Indians interested in the problem and stressed the point that "there is no intention on our part to retain American control of all credits extended to Japan." On the contrary, the officials said, their interest is to "see Japan's economy placed on a sufficiently sound basis through judicious restoration of her export market to lessen the drain on the US Treasury."

The postwar recovery of Japan's textile industry has caused considerable concern and apprehension among Chinese industrialists and manufacturers. Indications are that the Japanese Government is doing everything in its power to rebuild the textile industry as a first step toward post-war industrial rehabilitation and expansion. On October 30, Japan and India completed contracts whereby India undertook to ship 190,000 bales of cotton to Japan within the next three months, in exchange for Japanese goods. The first portion of Indian cotton—29,000 bales—was unloaded at Kobe at the end of the month. Through the good offices of General MacArthur's headquarters, the Egyptian Government in October agreed to sell cotton to Japan and the first sale of 5,000 bales was officially announced on November 5 by SCAP headquarters.

It is interesting to note that since the Japanese surrender all the cotton used in Japan has come from the United States: a total of 1,125,000 bales of raw cotton and cotton waste. As the result of the recent rapid expansion of its textile industry, Japan has found it necessary to import more raw cotton from India and Egypt to meet her ever-increasing raw material requirements.

In the wake of Japan's purchases of raw cotton, Japanese textile goods are slowly but surely penetrating the Indian and Egyptian markets. India has bought 3,000 bales of Japanese raw silk and 2,800,000 pounds of rayon yarn. It is reported that up until the beginning of November, Japan's post-war exports to India consisted entirely of cotton textiles. More than 23,000,000 linear yards of Japanese cotton fabrics were shipped to India during October. Altogether a total of approximately 80,000,000 yards is expected to be shipped to India.

In payment for Egyptian cotton, Japanese textile goods have been shipped to Egypt and more are on the way.

In Siam, the Ministry of Commerce of the Siamese Government in November turned over its second shipment of post-war Japanese textiles to the Chamber of Commerce at Bangkok for distribution to retailers, fixing the price for cloth 25 percent lower than the first shipment. As a result, fancy materials from Shanghai which had remained pretty firm, suddenly fell from 45 to 15 bahts per meter.

According to the findings of investigations by *UP*, there is a good demand for Japanese merchandise of the kinds supplied by Nippon before the Pacific War in most nations of Asia, if prices are low enough and pre-war quality can be guaranteed. "In spite of distrust of Japan and fear of recrudescence of Japanese militarism and ultra-nationalism," *UP* reported, "Asiatic merchants generally want Japanese goods and hope factories soon will be in production again.......Unlike political leaders, Asiatic merchants are willing to let bygones be bygones as far as the war is concerned......What merchants want are goods they can sell and at a price on which they can make a profit."

Needless to say, all this is bad news for China's industry and commerce in general and for the textile industry in particular. With commodity prices always on the increase we wonder how it will be possible for the Chinese textile goods to meet the cut-throat competition on the part of the Japanese textiles even on China's home markets, let alone in the South Seas.

* * *

THIS, however, isn't the whole picture. The worst part of it is that General MacArthur is spoiling the Japanese. In his report on economic and political conditions in the Far East at the *Times* annual luncheon for automotive industrial executives in Detroit, Mr. Foster Hailey, *New York Times* editorial writer, bluntly charged that Japan is being rebuilt as the Far Eastern economic leader, because the US occupation forces, by imposing American industrial technique on Japanese industry, have made it more efficient than it was before the Pacific War.

The US Government is reported in the press to have asked the Far Eastern Commission to postpone action on the breaking up of Zaibatsu economic concentrations in Japan on the ground of insuring a smooth and uninterrupted operation of Japan's industry and preventing Japan's economy from being plunged into utter confusion and dislocation. According to the Decentralization Law, the control of Japanese economic combines, principally in the hands of the Zaibatsu families, is to be divided through offers of stock to the Japanese public. All the people connected with the Zaibatsu are to be purged. During recent months, criticism of this policy has been voiced by American businessmen and government officials, who complained that the breaking up of the large Japanese corporations would mean "establishment of Socialism in Japan" and that the plans for barring persons connected with the Zaibatsu from holding any position of business responsibility in the future was "too extreme" since "it would leave Japan without the benefit of her best managerial and technical brains." It is stressed that in Japan "managerial employees of the Zaibatsu are the only ones with a sufficient knowledge of industrial processes to successfully continue that country's industry."

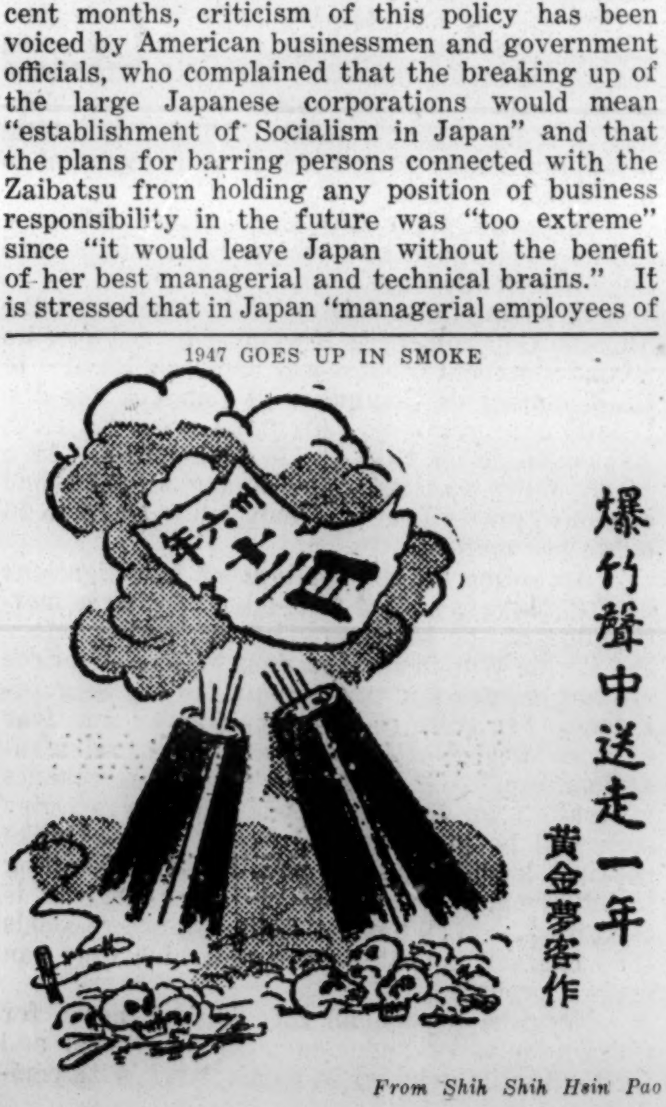
We share the view expressed in an editorial of the London *Times* that "relaxation of the present attitude of the Allied Command toward the Zaibatsu would profoundly affect Japanese domestic politics....Most of the great industrial families have been driven out of business. Their political and economic influence has not yet been broken but it must work underground through puppets....If the Zaibatsu were granted an amnesty in whatever form, forces of the old Japan would be immensely strengthened."

Unless and until the political and economic influence of the Zaibatsu has been broken and destroyed it is idle to talk about building up democracy in Japan. Japanese militarism and fascism were the products of the Zaibatsu type of economy. It would be wishful thinking to hope to uproot Japanese militarism and fascism and build up democracy without breaking up the Zaibatsu. In fact, no political system can hope to last for any length of time if it is not based on sound economic foundations.

The Japanese know this much better than does General MacArthur. This is the reason why they have gracefully accepted any political reform that General MacArthur has imposed upon them, but have steadfastly resisted economic reforms. According to the *New York Herald Tribune*, reactionary officials of the Japanese Government believe that no political reform can be successful if it is not accompanied by similar economic reform.

Therefore, the proposed delay in breaking up the Zaibatsu, if it ever does materialize, will only help the Japanese reactionaries. It is a straw to show in which way the political wind is blowing in Japan.

1947 GOES UP IN SMOKE


三十六年
十二月卅一
爆竹聲中送走一年
黃金夢客作

From Shih Shih Hsin Pao

Winter Relief Drive

ONCE again, in the winter relief campaign Shanghai's students have demonstrated their inspirational leadership, their organizing abilities and their unselfish devotion to public service. During the past two weeks the "winter clothing collection" drive, first initiated by the students of the National Tungchi University has spread with astounding rapidity among local students. Press reports stated that more than 80 universities and middle schools in Shanghai have enthusiastically responded to the call. On Sunday, Dec. 28, 15,000 college boys and girls collected 23,000 pieces of used clothing and CNC$-300,000,000 in cash. And the most remarkable thing about it all is that the said clothing was distributed to destitute refugees the same afternoon.

The plight of refugees in this city is really terrible. It is not necessary to go all the way to Nantao or Chapei to find examples of the deplorable situation. A walk down the Bund on a rainy day will give one a good idea as to what a life the refugees are leading. According to a *China Press* story, information obtained from local police headquarters revealed that 200 refugees died from exposure in the streets on Wednesday night, Dec. 17, when the biting wintry winds swept through the city. An official of a benevolent organization disclosed that the death toll from exposure totaled 600 by Dec. 18. We shudder to think what the situation will be like in the dead of winter if nothing is done about it in time.

Winter relief this year presents a very serious problem. It is generally estimated that there are 300,000 destitute refugees in Shanghai who are badly in need of relief if they are to survive the forthcoming severe winter. Mayor K. C. Wu reported at a press conference on Dec. 27 that at least CN$60,000,000,000 will be needed this year to care for these refugees. The City Government and the Shanghai City Bank will contribute CN$10,000,000,000 and CN$5,000,000,000 respectively. Charity shows and other contributions are expected to net CN$10,000,000,000. The remaining CN$35,000,000,000 will be made up by proceeds from the proposed House Lottery.

The Shanghai Winter Relief Committee is reported to have opened two shelters at Tsaohochin, and construction of a third one at Yangtzepoo is under way. The Public Works Bureau is reported to be building 11 temporary shelters in different districts in the city. However, these shelters, when completed, will have a combined accomodation for 7,500 persons only. The inadequacy of the aid will be readily understood if we bear in mind that there are 300,000 destitute refugees in this city. And there is no telling when the construction on these shelters will be completed.

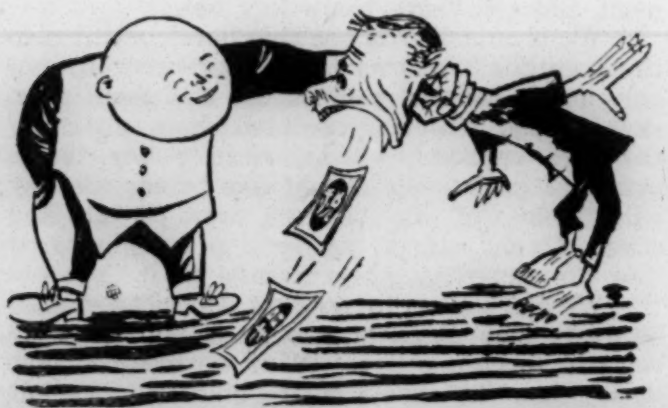
While Government agencies and other philanthropic institutions are busy holding meetings, conducting publicity stunts, mapping up relief plans and raising money, the students have settled down to serious business with little preliminary discussion. They want to get things done straight away instead of wasting time and energy on idle planning and red tape. And their businesslike way of doing things has accomplished much. Up to Dec. 28, it was reported that they had collected more than 60,000 pieces of used clothes and CN$800,000,000 in cash.

The self-sacrificing spirit of the students and their profound concern about the welfare of the refugees presents a sharp contrast to the buck-passing, dilly-dallying and credit-claiming practice of the officials who are responsible for relief work. One clergyman is reported to have been greatly moved by the spirit of the youngsters and declared that the true Christian spirit is solidly embodied in the minds of the "hopeful generations." "We Christians are obviously some distance behind. We talk a lot but do very little," he said.

This spirit, we understand, has made some people feel rather ashamed. The tremendous success of the students has made them lose face, it is said. On the other hand, they suspect that the students are making political capital out of this relief campaign. Several students were molested for soliciting winter clothes without obtaining previous approval from the Social Affairs Bureau. Attempts have been made to restrict the activities of the students under the cloak of unifying and concentrating the various relief organs, the students charged.

As far as we can see, the winter relief campaign among local students is a great help to the government authorities. By feeding the hungry and clothing the cold a contribution is made toward combating crime. We see no reason at all why the campaign should be frowned upon or interfered with.

SOURCE OF REVENUE



(This cartoon shows "contributions" and "taxes" being choked from a figure representing the poor masses of China.)

From Shang Pao

Foreign Trade Reform Needed

TODAY, the Nationalist Government is endeavoring to restrict imports and push exports by every means in its power. Government agencies continue to ship cargo abroad without knowing when payment will be received or even at what prices their goods will be marketed. Large imports are arriving through UNRRA. Dealing in foreign exchange is under the strictest control. But while recently published foreign trade figures for October indicated an improvement in this country's lamentable export situation, export values for that month were still almost 65 percent below import values.

Prior to World War II, when China's foreign trade balance was usually unfavorable, the deficit was balanced by additional income from various sources: huge amounts of foreign exchange were remitted by Chinese abroad, invisible exports by tourists and foreign military forces in the Foreign Settlements were also considerable and missions and schools were receiving funds from abroad.

At present, Overseas Chinese remittances are extremely small. Remitters in San Francisco or Singapore, wanting their families at home to obtain as much national currency as possible, therefore, prefer dark alleys and black markets. Tourists change as little money as possible. State incomes in foreign exchange from other sources are trifling.

Thus, to neutralize the effects of an unfavorable trade balance is an almost hopeless job today. It would not be easy even if the foreign trade deficit at present was as modest as it used to be in pre-war years, when export values were by 12 percent to 16 percent below the respective import values. In 1938, for instance, the difference was about 15 percent compared with about 65 percent during the first 10 months of 1947, and the 1947 balance no doubt would have been still more unfavorable had not UNRRA shipments helped to improve the general situation.

Certainly, official export records are not quite realistic. They do not include the many clandestine shipments made from small ports and mostly directed to Hongkong. But from the State's viewpoint the official statistics, unfortunately, are very real indeed; they show the maximum amounts in foreign exchange to be expected from monthly exports. Black shipments don't help the State's treasury.

* * *

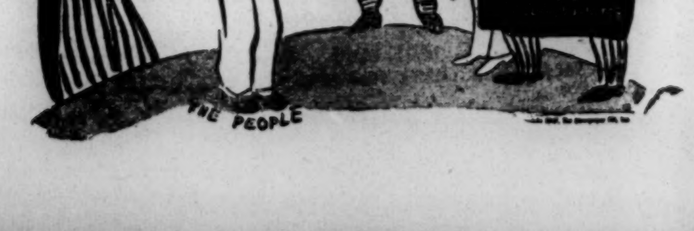
WITH so heavy a foreign trade deficit, how can the Government hope to balance its budget? How can it expect to bridge the tremendous gap between the value of restricted, controlled imports of even the most essential goods on the one hand and the value of growing-by-the-inch exports? And how can that goal ever be reached once UNRRA shipments come to an end?

The Government no doubt has struggled hard to better the foreign trade situation and October returns show that improvements have been achieved; but when improvements continue to develop in the same tempo, it is obvious that no early fundamental change for the better can be expected.

To attract remittances from overseas, to encourage tourists to spend their money in such a way as to let greenbacks, drafts and travelers' checks reach the Central Bank's cashiers, and to stop clandestine exports, the Government will be obliged to alter its foreign trade policy and to give personal intitiative a better chance. At present, clandestine exporters are far better off than those who work through legitimate channels. At present, business is given little incentive to co-operate with the State and remitters abroad are asking would-be remittees to avoid official exchange rates. At present the State is on one side of the fence and business is on the other.

What is needed, therefore, is a calculated change in foreign trade regulations, aiming at more liberty and less restrictions. It is of no use to say that reforms can help little as long as the Civil War is going on. For the Civil War is a reality and its end cannot be foreseen. We are bound to reckon with that reality, whether we like it or not, and, consequently, we are bound to adapt the country's foreign trade policy to it. We cannot hope to see growing exports and increased incomes in foreign exchange as long as trade remains handicapped and as long as huge assets are kept away instead of being invested. In spite of the Civil War and all it stands for, there are possibilities for investment and there are possibilities for increasing exports. In its fight for improvements, the Government no doubt would help itself and the trade if, instead of sticking to rules the efficiency of which has proved to be limited, it would adapt old regulations to fit new situations.

While "free trade" with all its consequences may be too far reaching a demand, "freer trade" certainly would be in the interest of all concerned.


SHAKE HANDS WITH MY FRIENDS-OR ELSE!
THE PEOPLE

US Bipartisan Policy Threatened

AS an American publication we have been disturbed in the past few weeks to see Washington's bipartisan foreign policy threatened, and threatened on what we think is a false issue.

In our opinion the bipartisan foreign policy is one of the most important developments in modern American politics.

It enables the representatives of the United States to go with a solid backing into the complicated and high-pressure negotiations that characterize present-day international relations.

It also allows the putting of American foreign policy into the hands of experts, which is where we think it belongs. The economic, political and military considerations on which this policy must be based are so deep and involved that we feel they can be properly dealt with only by well-balanced teams of specialists.

We feel that this new development in American government can come to a high fruition under Secretary Marshall, a man whose judgment, abilities and experience in handling just such undertakings have been proven and need no comment here. We think the way he has mobilized his resources inside the State Department and elsewhere bears this out.

We should like to see this development continue until a tradition is built up whereby not only major political parties, but also small pressure groups will be prevented from upsetting the sure approach of American policy to its principal goals. We should like to see the day when lobbies of wool growers, meat packers and silver miners cannot put sudden hairpin turns into the American government's path.

We don't mean to say that American special interests and dissident groups should have no voice in foreign policy. What we mean is that these minorities should not be allowed to exploit the peculiarities of our necessarily cumbersome government system to produce sudden and confusing policy changes.

We believe America's new position in the world demands something like the old British approach to foreign relations. There were always differences of opinion in Britain about foreign policy, and these differences were able to express themselves in due course. But they weren't allowed to give the impression that the nation as a whole was stumbling or groping.

We believe that what various Republican politicians have been doing with the China question gives exactly this impression of Washington.

We believe the State Department is exceptionally well qualified to lead a solid bipartisan policy in regard to China. We believe General Marshal knows this country and its problems well. He is certainly a man of wisdom and insight, and the year he spent here gave him an unequalled opportunity to observe Nanking at first hand. It also gave him access to better and more widespread sources of information than all but a few people in this country have known.

In addition to what he has learned himself he has the service of men who are highly qualified in this particular field. It has often been said that the State Department's career specialists on China are better than its specialists on any comparable region. This is a matter of judgment, but those who know the China specialists can hardly question their devotion, their intelligence or the high degree of their training. Their existence is a considerable national asset at this time when America must show maturity in its dealings with the world.

It has been hard for us to follow the recent maneuverings in Washington on the China question, but it is our impression that the Republicans have been greatly hindering the fine machine described above in an effort to exploit China for shortsighted partisan ends. It is our impression that this is absolutely true of certain Republican congressmen and other politicians, the most spectacular case perhaps being that of Governor Dewey. It is our impression that this is true only in part of other Republicans, such as Henry Luce and Congressman Judd, but that their behavior has been no less harmful.

We believe that both Mr. Luce and Congressman Judd have sincere fixations about China, but we think these fixations have caused them to behave irresponsibly in this case. We believe Mr. Luce's irresponsibility is reflected in the extremely biased reporting of China news in his publications, and Congressman Judd's in his hasty and unbalanced account of this country following his whirlwind trip out here last fall. (An example of this is his interpretation of the speculative, bureaucratic and non-productive Nanking building boom as a sign of economic recovery.)

From here we can see no sign that Mr. Dewey and the various other Republic politicians involved have even this misguided sincerity to excuse them. We think they have been making a political football out of a delicate and important question.

We suspect it is only the Gibraltar-like character of Secretary Marshall that has kept these men from stampeding his department into a premature and ill-considered China policy. We also think their efforts have brought out a picture of vacillation and confusion in American government processes that must make the world wonder if we are not really the barbarians that we are sometimes called.

25 Years Ago In The
Weekly Review Of The Far East

December 30, 1922.

But Not For Long

DUE entirely to pressure from within, Japan has taken a step which comes nearer writing the epitaph of militarism in that country than any other move the Empire has yet made. ...Just as long as the Japanese, or any other people are taught to regard militaristic methods as the most desirable and efficient, so long will they strive to practice those methods. The curb on Japanese militarism will then have to come from the outside, for a people so taught will never voluntarily be willing to sacrifice the system in which they believe lies the destiny of their nation. If the people of Japan are brought to the realization that the path of the machinegun and the armored tank leads to destruction rather than glory, then and then only will they shun that path. (John Hart).

* * *

No Arms To China

AMERICA, taking the initiative to arrange for an embargo on arms and other war materials, agreed with other friendly nations to have no part in arming the Chinese in the present crisis. This case (the seizure by American officials in Hankow of six planes brought here by an American) involves keeping the pledge based upon this agreement. American materials, which to say the least are readily adaptable to military uses, were about to be landed in the heart of China, where (irrespective of the original purpose for which they were intended) they would be handy for those who might want to use them in military operations...If the planes had been landed and if, by accident or any other way, had been brought into military service, their coming into China and their use would constitute a reflection on the good name of the American government and every official or representative thereof who had been party to letting them reach military hands.

10 Years Ago In
The China Weekly Review

January 1, 1937.

Friendly Spirit

THE American envoy, Joseph Grew, according to *Domei*, called at the Gaimysho in the morning to convey the contents of the American note accepting the Japanese Government's proposals for the settlement of the (Panay bombing) affair. Mr. Hirota told the envoy that it was a matter for congratulation that the incident has been amicably settled through a friendly spirit prevailing between the United States and Japan. Mr. Grew, incidentally, expressed the hope of the US Government that the steps which Japan had taken would prove effective in preventing "any further attacks or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American national interests or property in China.

* * *

One Day's Grace

MARSHAL Yen Hsi-shan, for the past 26 years the ruler of Shansi Province, was on December 29 given one day by the Japanese Army to reconsider his anti-Japanese attitude. In thousands of leaflets snowed upon the southern Shansi towns from Japanese military airplanes, the 54-year-old warlord was urged to sever relations with the former Nanking Government and to suppress the Communist elements. The leaflets asked Marshal Yen to surrender immediately "in order to cooperate with the Japanese Army in maintaining peace and order in North China."

Medical Progress In The Northwest

P. H. Wang

THE Great Northwest, as it is often called, comprises the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Chinghai (Kokonor), Ningshia, Sinkiang and a part of Suiyuan. The leading city in the Northwest is Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, which might be called the hub city of this area.

One who has never been in the Northwest can scarcely imagine the hugeness of this portion of China. Far removed from the coast, people often regard it as nothing more than a stretch of wilderness covered by either snow or sand and extending for perhaps thousands of miles, lacking vegetation, water and inhabitants.

In reality, the popular belief as to the aridness of the Northwest is not true. Let us take Lanchow as an example to disprove this prevailing opinion. The municipality of Lanchow, consisting of a population of 200,000, has long been modernized. There are wide streets, busses, hotels, restaurants, movies, and big shops. The weather is neither too hot in the summer nor bitterly cold in the winter. Fruits and melons of various varieties grow throughout the year. Honeydew melons and cantaloupes, both native products, are well known for their sweet and delicious flavors. Plenty of fresh milk and butter can be easily obtained at low prices.

Thus we find that the Northwest cities are not the backward, unfertile places so many people imagine them to be but have actually made great strides. From this viewpoint, these cities and what goes to make them up can be studied with a view to enlightening not only prospective newcomers but also the public in general. Since health is of primary concern to everybody, I feel that, as a doctor of medicine, I can attempt to give the reader some information concerning the medical situation in Lanchow.

Several medical institutions were established during the war. They are the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau which was reorganized into the Northwest Branch of the National Institute of Biological and Pharmaceutical Products after V-J Day, the Provincial Health Commission, the Lanchow Municipal Health Station, and many others. For clinical treatment, there are altogether five hospitals known as the National Northwest Hospital which was recently reorganized into the Lanchow Central Hospital, the Borden Memorial Hospital, the Catholic Hospital, the Highway Hospital and a private hospital, all with a total bed capacity of 300.

Among the hospitals mentioned above, the Lanchow Central Hospital is the largest, with accommodations for 150 patients. This is half the total hospital bed capacity in the city. Despite wartime difficulties, the hospital was established as the National Northwest Hospital in 1941. Under the auspices of ex-governor Koo of Kansu and the cooperation of local medical institutions, the hospital was able to admit as many patients as needs demanded.

Through the kindness of governor Koo, the hospital has been able to expand its facilities rapidly. It is located in the west suburb on the south bank of the Yellow River and is near the Minor West Lake which is known for its scenic beauties. The out-patient clinic consists of departments of medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, ear, nose and throat, roentgenology and dentistry. Five wards are used to admit patients needing hospital care. Patients under treatment come not only from the provinces of the Northwest but also from other parts of the country. This is due largely to the higher standards of medical attention available.

Both in-patients and out-patients are increasing steadily. In 1941 the number of out-patient cases totaled 18,452 and by 1946 had increased to 41,236. The in-patient score rose from 754 to double the number in the same period of time. The number of operations performed by the various services was 632. This was trebled by 1946. The Lanchow Rotary Club has provided the hospital with a few charity beds. By 1946 a total of 121 patients had made use of these particular beds.

The hospital also serves as a medical school and is the only one of its kind in the entire Northwest. All senior staff members render their services to both under-graduate and post-graduate trainees in the several associated medical institutions such as the Medical College of National Lanchow University, the Northwest Nursing School, the Provincial Midwifery School, and others. Aside from this, the hospital has trained not less than 100 internes from different medical colleges. It should be emphasized that to teach others is just as important as treating patients. For if the future is to be realized in this area a capable medical personnel is a definite necessity.

* * *

SINCE the field of medical science is constantly progressing, all doctors and nurses have done their utmost to keep pace with the times by reading current articles from leading medical journals. In this matter, aside from the Union Library, which was established four years ago and which is equipped with medical texts, current journals and microfilm of modern articles donated by medical organizations throughout the world, the hospital has invited some medical personnel of nationwide and even international fame to lecture in Lanchow.

In the last two years, Dr. Y. K. Wu, chest specialist, Dr. H. H. Loucks of the U.S. State Department and formerly chief surgeon in P. U. M. C., Dr. Leo Eloesser of UNRRRA and a professor at Stanford University of California, and Dr. Adalbert Fuchs of the World Health Organization and world known ophthalmologist, were among the many invited.

Through the kindness and generosity of UNRRA, the World Health Organization, the International College of Surgeons, and the American Bureau of Medical Aid to China the hospital has obtained several fellowships for post-graduate study in the US. Up to now 10 doctors and nurses have been granted such fellowships. For advanced study in this country some doctors and nurses have been sent to Chengtu and Peiping for further study of tuberculosis, roentgenology and nursing education.

As to nursing education, the hospital has cooperated with the Nurse's Association and established a nursing school in 1941. Owing to the growing necessity for medical and nursing education, the number of students enrolled for entrance examinations has been increasing. UNRRA has assisted by sending to Lanchow some of their own nursing personnel, notably Miss Ruth Ingram, for the direction and supervision of this school.

The hospital also has aided the Provincial Midwifery School which has always been in need of medical personnel. This school has an enrollment of 100 at present. A record of 1,075 deliveries for 1946 was reached by its associated Maternity and Child Health Clinic. Since improvement in both maternal and infant health during the period of natural reconstruction is of great importance this portion of the hospital's aid cannot be overlooked.

Because there is a higher percentage of trachoma cases in the Northwest than in any other section of the country the National Blind Welfare Association and Lanchow Rotary Club established a free Trachoma Clinic in the most prosperous area of the city. The hospital now sends an eye doctor three times a week to give technical direction. The number of treatments, including return visits, has reached 200,000. The reason for the rapid rise in the number of patients is attributable to the fact that the clinic is located in the heart of the city, there is no charge for registration, examination or treatment, and also because there are more trachoma-stricken people in this part of the nation.

In the Northwest there are thinly populated stretches of plains. These rich plains have yet to be covered by farms, villages, and highways. It is said that three-fourths of Sinkiang—the total area of which is about 400,000 square kilometers—is fertile. And yet its population consists of only about 17 persons per square kilometer. This vast area is waiting a thorough and full scale development.

Japan's Anti-Trusteeship Plotters

James R. Young

(Publisher, The Star, Wilmington, Delaware.)

NEWS dispatches from Tokyo this week carried the names of two Japanese foreign office diplomats who are leading a mutilation campaign against a trusteeship over Japan after the American occupation withdrawal.

I have known the two for many years.

I am astonished to learn that they are on the loose, for by my records they are extremely vicious operators, untrustworthy and scheming. They should be held as war-criminal conspirators. Their record of duplicity in diplomacy begins in 1932.

They now head a campaign to oppose General Douglas MacArthur's proposal for a United Nations trusteeship.

They have shown themselves as the forefront of a smouldering underground in the Japanese diplomatic corps. They and their associates will make demands on us at the peace conference next year.

One is a career diplomat who during the war headed a committee which was to have handled the problems of internment of the American ambassador, Joseph Clark Grew, and his 63 staff members at the embassy in Tokyo. The diplomat, Naotake Sato, was negligent, particularly in overseeing the individual proceeds of the embassy staff. The policy permitted by him approached confiscation.

Minus any consideration whatsoever for international diplomatic courtesy, this fellow allowed war, finance and home ministry officials in wartime to participate in the equivalent of highway holdups of the American State Department staff in Tokyo. Today he leads an underground sabotage movement against the United Nations and the United States. The momentum is propelled in the very center of the present occupation.

For having allowed the kidnaping of an American-born Japanese member of the American embassy staff in Tokyo, the half-pint diplomat should be held to account. The act was another outrage which the diplomat, assigned to "aid" Americans while held incommunicado, allowed to pass.

We dined Japanese diplomats of this stripe at a hot springs resort during the war. Our career men were being pushed around under the eyes of a diplomat who, now that the peace conference approaches, would dictate how Japan will view the United Nations trusteeship.

The second party in this team is Ken Harada, known to foreign correspondents in pre-war Japan as the biggest liar the government ever had as a spokesman. He too says a UN trusteeship would be "unsuitable." His diplomatic plotting in Japan's and grabs in Manchuria, the island of Hainan and French Indo-China are well documented. Not once did he, while posing as a peace-loving diplomat, ever lift a hand to stop the indignities and humiliation of Europeans and Americans in pre-war days—those who were bayoneted, stripped, beaten.

Not only did these two diplomats violate all concepts of international usage in diplomacy, they participated repeatedly in double-talk, and their attitude for years was one of studied insult.

It is obvious now that they have teamed up as the eyes and ears of Japan's lawless diplomats, to scuttle the trusteeship proposal.

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Drug Trafficking In Honan

Van Shih-ching

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

OPIUM trafficking is still one of the most serious social problems in Honan Province. According to press reports, six persons were convicted of selling opium in August and more than 20 persons are expected to be put to death for committing the same crime by January next.

The anti-opium campaign was originally considered as one of the basic tasks of the government. According to Government's plans, the opium evil should have been eradicated throughout the country by 1940. It is now 1947, and the plans have failed to produce the desired results. It must be admitted that the Government has not paid sufficient attention to the campaign. Many local government authorities regarded the anti-opium campaign as so much red tape and therefore did not take it quite seriously.

Decisions Delayed

Besides, both the civil and the military courts claimed the right to try opium cases with the result that such cases were shuttled back and forth from one court to another. It often happened that months passed before any final decision was handed down.

There are many loopholes, and in certain cases confusion, in the government regulations governing the punishment of opium offenders. And opium traffickers and addicts, it would appear, have never been slow to take advantage of such loopholes and confusion to try to escape punishment.

During the past four months since August, the Chengchow Police Bureau has handled 33 opium-trafficking cases. Fifty-two persons were rounded up and more than 200 taels of drugs were confiscated. Detailed figures are given below:

Month	Cases	Persons arrested
August	7	13
September	11	15
October	7	9
November ...	8	15
Total:	33	52

Drugs are pretty expensive these days. In August, the Chengchow Police confiscated 129 taels of heroin, which was reported to be valued at as much as CNC$2,000,000,000. About one third of the persons arrested were women. This was because in many cases women were employed to carry drugs from one place to another in order to avoid arousing the suspicion of the police. As things stand in this country, Chinese police seldom bother about searching "nice-looking" and "respectable" ladies.

Most of the opium traffickers when caught admitted that they did not intend to break the law and that they knew no other way of making a living. "We have to live. There is on help for it," they pleaded in tears. It seems that they were not aware that by trafficking in drugs they were committing crimes of a very serious nature, punishable by death.

Officials Accused

Many people of social position have been found to be opium addicts. Chow Chin-tang, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Hsuchen, Chen Yao-lung, former head of the Chengchow Federation of Trade Unions, Cheng Tsu-ho, manager of the Chengchow Tax Bureau, Pang Han-chow, superintendent of the Honan Provincial Museum, and Chang Tsung-chow, principal of the Kaifeng Middle School, were accused of being opium addicts. As a matter of fact, such news is published in the local paper every day.

In order to promote the anti-opium campaign and bring better results, the Government authorities have adopted the so-called joint-responsibility plan. Under this plan, when an opium addict or trafficker is found, all the members of his family will be held responsible. Nowadays, it is quite common to see over the door of each home a board on which is written "There is no opium addict here." In spite of this, the police report that drug trafficking is just as serious as before.

Some time ago, the Honan Provincial Council proposed that opium addicts when found should be tattoed, but the Council's proposal was turned down by the Provincial Government.

Leaders At Large

It has long been an open secret that in spite of all the talk about suppressing drugs, many leaders of the drug-trafficking ring are still at large. Only one or two on the long list of opium addicts mentioned above have been brought to book. Some of them were turned over to the hospital for examination and treatment and are reported be having a swell time of it. In the opinion of the common people, the authorities just talk big and act small. It has become more and more apparent that the drug-suppression campaign, just like many other drives, has lost much of its appeal and force. The people are gradually coming to take it as a formality.

It is said that much of the opium handled in Honan has been smuggled from Shensi and Shanghai. In several districts in northern Honan, local commanders of the militia are reported to be manufacturing heroin. There is very little home-planted opium in Honan.

The present chaotic conditions in Honan are favorable to the flourishing of the drug-running business. When times are hard and law and order are in danger, it is only to be expected that people should consider it advisable to make easy money as quickly as possible. The will to live is a driving force. No one wants to starve to death without doing anything to save himself. As has been well said by many people, when a man is driven to desperation he is capable of anything.

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Reds Allow Religious Freedom

Kenneth Wood

CONSIDERABLE evidence is accumulating that the official attitude of the Chinese Communist Party towards organized religion and foreign missionaries is undergoing a change. While there is little new cordiality being evidenced towards missions as such, those missionaries who can contribute to the welfare of the common people are accepted and encouraged in these activities. Specialists and experts in the fields of medicine, agriculture, or engineering are invited to work in the "Liberated Areas." They are permitted to preach as long as they abide by the laws of the government and do not attack its policies. Implicit in this is the necessity to surrender many of the older mission practices of large property holdings and "compound walls" which elevate and separate the foreigners from the "lao pai hsing" or Chinese peasant.

Change Of Attitude

The following documents may be quoted as proof of this change of attitude recently in evidence. They come from reliable sources—some from missions—and include people who have been and are working in the Liberated Areas under foreign relief organizations. Observers guess that greater help from foreigners, including missionaries, is now being sought by the Communists as they waste the benefit of the trickle of relief goods reaching them from UNRRA and as they now realize this source has been completely cut off. One missionary queried Gov. Yang Hsin-feng (of the Chin-Chi-Lu-Yu Border Region) regarding the attitude of the Liberated Areas towards the return of missionaries to the area. He reported that:

"Yang explained that the Church had had rough going here. This was not for religious reasons, but chiefly because of the land-reform program. Many missions had large properties, and these properties were affected by the reform just as the properties of other large landholders. The lao pai hsing felt that Saint Mary had less use for land than they did. Thus some missions had to return land to the peasants, and sometimes this frightened the missionaries. Again, during the anti-Japanese war, some of the missions collaborated with the enemy or even profiteered on the war. The incident of the Catholic Mission at Hsingtai is a case in point. Actually, the death penalty should have been served on the missionaries there, but clemency was shown and only a fine exacted; also a strong protest was lodged with the Polish representatives stationed at Shanghai. Now, all of the above complaints apply to the Catholic Church especially. The Protestant Church is a different matter. The lao pai hsing distinguish between the Catholic Church and the Protestant Organizations. The Catholic Church is not welcome here: however, it will be tolerated insofar as it is law-abiding. There is no reason why Protestant missionaries should not return, especially those who can contribute to the welfare of the people. They should, of course, make contact with the 'Liberated Areas' representatives outside and get proper papers before coming in. They will be welcome as long as they are law-abiding. They may run hospitals and schools. Preferably such institutions should work for the pure motives of helping the lao pai hsing and not just as a means of recruiting believers. Also foreign missionaries would do well to live closer to the people they are trying to serve. They should be able to live more simply, without, however, sacrificing standards of cleanliness and health."

Gov. Yang has issued a formal statement entitled "Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Border Region Government policy towards Catholic and Protestant Mission."

Uniting Missions

For the purpose of uniting the Catholics and Protestants for participation in reconstruction work in the Liberated Areas, the following policies have been formulated:

1. Fundamental principle: On the principle of freedom of religion, all citizens have a right to worship and to preach; at the same time they are free to disbelieve or criticize any religion.

2. Management of missions: Being by nature "social organizations," the missions are not entitled to any special privileges. As social organizations, they are to be registered at the local government as to name, properties, organization, and conditions of work. After registration, the government will take responsibilities for protecting the mission. Activities of the missions will include 1) preaching, 2) hospitals, 3) schools, 4) other welfare organizations, such as orphanages, nurseries, schools for the blind and dumb, etc. Laws must be observed in order that the schools may be registered and recognized. Regulations for these schools will be explained elsewhere. The government will give all possible encouragement for establishing hospitals and welfare organizations in order to help the people in solving certain problems.

Property Rights

3. Property rights of missions: Land and properties belonging to missions are neither personal property of a few mission members nor official property. They are public property of the social organization. Representatives for these properties must be citizens of China. Persons without Chinese citizenship are absolutely barred from property rights. Property of a social organization must be proved by official papers. In case of change in ownership, a permit or other documents are required.

4. Management of Allied missions' property: After Allied properties confiscated by the enemy have been returned, the owner can claim them back provided he has a property-rights permit and there are no complications involved. Persons without property-rights permits must have a number of mission members to vouch for them and put a notice to that effect in the newspapers before property can be returned to them. All damage to the properties, regardless of whether it was caused by the enemy or by the Chinese, shall be indemnified by Japan. After registration the owner may demand indemnity. Buildings and equipment for schools, hospitals, and welfare work which belong to the missions but are not in use may be borrowed, by agreement, for temporary use of government organizations.

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5. Management of properties belonging to missions of a neutral country: Properties still under the management of a neutral country shall not be interfered with by the government. Those properties which are not looked after by anyone, or have been under custody of the government, will be returned upon request and completion of procedures required by law on the part of the representative for the properties.

Axis Missions

6. Management of properties belonging to missions of an Axis country: Properties belonging to missions of an Axis country are under management of the government. Missionaries and other members of these nations shall be dealt with as citizens of a conquered nation. Profiteers and usurers may be reported to the government and dealt with according to the law. Persons who have not been proven to be collaborators or profiteers may be allowed such activities as worshipping and praying, but traveling, corresponding, moving and contacts with organizations outside the missions will be forbidden them by the government.

7. The question of mission areas: A "perpendicular" system of control of the missions shall not be recognized by law. Due to conflicts with the Border Region government administration, all problems of the missions shall be solved locally.

Status of mission members shall be similar to that of any citizen; they are not to be classed in a separate category, and shall not have any special privileges. When they violate laws, they shall be dealt with as everyone else, and the issue should not be confused with that of religion."

It has also been pointed out that Mao Tze-tung has enunciated official Communist policy towards religion in his publication, *On Coalition Government*, p. 138.

"According to the principle of freedom of religion, the Chinese Liberated Areas allow all religious sects to exist, be they Protestant, Catholic, Mohammedan, Buddhist, or any other religious organization. As long as their members observe the law of the government, it will give them protection. Everyone is free to believe in any religion or not and no compulsion or discrimination against him is allowed."

In recent informal discussions between representatives of relief and mission bodies and Communist authorities concerning future work in the Liberated Area, the former were impressed with the reasonable attitude of General Pai Hsuan-fu, the Communist delegate. According to their report:

Strong Desire

"General Pai expressed a strong desire that these groups (missions and relief agencies) remain in the area, and was surprised and shocked to learn that most of the missionaries were afraid of the Communists and that many were already packed up ready to leave if the Communists threatened the area in which they were working. General Pai said that in order to keep these people working in the area, he would like to give them papers safeguarding them, and would further welcome representatives of these groups visiting him again to discuss the matter further. In addition, Pai said that the Communists were now changing their former policy, and would guarantee to the people freedom of worship as well as guaranteeing the missionaries freedom to carry on their religious work. He further said that the Communists were stopping the Mass Trials, because sometimes the crowds were carried away and committed errors. These last two points are, of course, promises for future rather than present actions."

In the report, it was stated "that the Communists now are far more reasonable and receptive to overtures from the mission bodies than they have ever been before."

Special Letter

These representatives bore a special letter from the Communists to one of the voluntary agencies doing impartial relief work in China. It states:

"We have heard a great deal of your condition.... The people in the Liberated Area need your help and relief. We wish to cooperate with you. We also represent the peoples in the Liberated Area in requesting you to extend your charity relief works in the Liberated Area. If possible, we request you to send a representative to make investigations in the Liberated Area. The people in the Liberated Area have suffered very much. We wish to try in every effort to render you help to carry on works in the Liberated Area.

Wishing you to be healthy.
(Signed) Hoh Chih-Lu
Chang Shen
(for Relief Committee)
November 25, 1947"

The report of the representatives continued: "The Communists requested medical aid, especially drugs and supplies, and asked the agency to establish a hospital in their area or mobile medical teams. One interesting fact came out during this visit there, which is that Christian churches and groups continue to hold services unmolested. Two nights were spent in a C.I.M. church and they held services twice every day, two of the representatives attended. They report that they have been able to carry on during the entire period of occupation by the Communists. The Communists were asked about this fact, and their reply was that they had no objection to religion or the holding of religious services, so long as the churches had no political programs (such as the Catholics have.) They also said with delightful candor that at the same time 'they held no hope in religion'."

While all this evidence may not be conclusive, it is apparent that Communist authorities in many areas are adopting a more cordial attitude towards foreign relief and mission bodies who have won their confidence by accomplishments of service and political impartiality, or at least are not hostile to the Communist program.

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China Must Help Herself

HSIEH CHING-AN (謝靜安)

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

“EVERY Chinese must make up his mind to forge ahead without waiting for external aid and must on no account entertain the idea of relying upon outside assistance. China is a vast country with abundant natural resources, and therefore the requisites for national reconstruction are many and favorable. But we can never succeed in attaining our end if we solely depend on other people's help instead of taking advantage of these good conditions.” With these words Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek stressed the utmost importance of self-help and self-reliance as the feasible, effective means to achieve national reconstruction in his impressive address delivered at the auditorium of the National Government in Nanking on the occasion of celebrating the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

Modern history shows that in the last century our forefathers under the yoke of the Manchu rulers were so egotistic and presumptuous that they held a firm racial antipathy to foreigners and would have nothing to do with them. For generations their contempt and hatred was fostered by a national exclusiveness born of an overweening pride which boasted the world to be a square, China a circle within it touching the four sides and the four corners outside, the domain of the foreign barbarians with whom they felt it quite below their dignity and even exceedingly disgraceful to come into contact.

It was not until the final stages of the Ching Dynasty that the pendulum of their hostile attitude was suddenly swung to the opposite direction after the powers that be had been defeated in several wars and brought to their knees by the despised “yang kuei tzu” (foreign devils). Thereafter they began to realise that they were no match for the foreigners, being far inferior not only in combat strength but also in scientific and industrial developments. They were the first to pity their own fate, then sank into apathy and lethargy and finally became so humble and down-hearted that they lost self-confidence, stood in awe of the conquerors and worshipped them as superhuman beings. Subsequently officials were commissioned to go abroad to investigate western ways and means in an attempt to regain their lost glory. Students were sent to Japan, Europe and America to study whatever was considered useful and necessary for China's reform and renovation.

When they came back modernized, each one of them advocated the adoption of the methods and systems of the country where he was educated as the best cure-all for the regeneration of China. People throughout the country were delighted with foreign goods and fashions. They took great pleasure in travelling by foreign means of transport, wearing foreign clothes, eating foreign food and speaking foreign tongues. In fact everything foreign was greatly esteemed and valued. Even a western ne'er-do-well was looked upon as a “yang ta jen” (foreign bigwig). As time went on, the abnormal notion grew with intensity, and up to now the psychological conception has not been changed to any great extent. This may be partly illustrated by the returned students' pro and con attitude towards American and European countries.

Chuang Tzu, a profoundly wise philosopher of ancient China, once remarked that an inert mind is far more deplorable than a dead body. The truth of this notable saying, which shows the disappearance of self-confidence in our fellow countrymen, has recently found expression in the way our government and the public in every walk of life behaved towards Lieutenant-General A. C. Wedemeyer's Fact-finding Mission. A patriotic Chinese citizen with any sense of shame and self-respect ought to feel inglorious, if not thoroughly disgusted, to behold that our country, one of the big four allies in a gigantic sanguinary war against a common foe, should, after V-J Day, be so upset and impoverished by domestic troubles and internecine civil strife as to be compelled to crave outside help for its own salvation. Everybody vied with one another to greet the special envoy as our omnipotent saviour next to Almighty God on high.

Top-rank officials and dignitaries bowed before him, begging alms in the form of a huge loan and material assistance. Partisans of divergent political view-points strove to convince him that only their respective party represented the populace and cared for the public good. University professors, newspaper editors, writers and other intellectuals begged him to consider favorably their opinion and to adopt their suggestions vis-a-vis the program for rebuilding and rehabilitating the postwar China. Anxious parents entreated him to exercise his influence to obtain the release of their children arrested and imprisoned during the students' “anti-Civil War” and “anti-hunger” demonstrations. Army interpreters humbly petitioned him to give them a chance to study in the United States so as to open their eyes to the New World.

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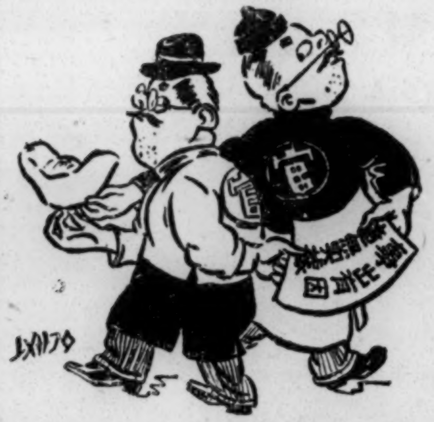
Individual persons plied him with signed or anonymous letters voicing their grievance against the ruling class, bureaucratic capitalists and profiteers and passionately longing for the immediate cessation of the fratricidal hostilities. The considerable amount of reports, petitions, projects, letters, etc. received by the distinguished visitor during his brief sojourn is said to have weighed several tons. All Chungking, the wartime capital, was overwhelmingly disappointed for having laboriously made preparations to welcome the honorable guest only to find that he had to cancel his flying visit at the last moment.

Of course it is incumbent on us to receive the brilliant general with hearty hospitality and courtesies, especially as he had rendered invaluable meritorious services to our country in fighting the Japanese. In spite of one or two unpleasant incidents involving the Americans and our folks in the recent past, the Sino-American relations have always been cordial and friendly. However in this case one cannot but feel painful at heart not because of the warm reception given to the eminent fact-finder, but because of the inability of the Nationalists and Communists to pull together and cooperate to make China a great power worthy of the name. Instead they are fighting tooth and nail like Kilkenny cats, thus creating a very bad impression upon the minds of our American friends to the effect that we Chinese are an inferior race incapable of self-government but only fit to be ruled by other nations. We lost a golden chance after the first world war to make our country strong and prosperous, and now it seems we are losing another precious opportunity, probably the last one, since the triumphant conclusion of World War II, to be a leading nation and stabilizer of peace.

While there is no denying the fact that the existing situation of our country is anything but peaceful and orderly, we need not be unduly dispirited. Kaleidoscopically it depends on the point of view one takes when looking at the present phenomena, for in one respect things may seem to be gloomy, but in another they may appear promising. To the pessimist, whose name is legion, China today is nothing but an ill-fated country, which has been exhausted by eight long years of war against a ruthless invader. It is being torn by two major political parties in a life-and-death struggle for domination; undermined by cliques and factions; oppressed by rapacious corrupt officials; trodden by feudalistic military tyrants. Dismayed and appalled he cannot help heaving a deep sigh and wondering if such a hopelessly chaotic country is not, after all, doomed to inevitable destruction. He grumbles and regrets that China as a victor fares no better than the defeated Japan, which, though nominally placed under the rigid control of the Supreme Command of Allied Powers, is getting on so well that its progress to recovery and prosperity is amazing. He even goes so far as to suggest ruefully that China be governed by Uncle Sam for a certain period in order to stop the Civil War, to improve the people's livelihood by curbing the inflation spiral and to carry out the true principles of democracy.

NO EVIDENCE



(The above cartoon shows two officials. The one accused of breaking the law is giving the other a gold bar for which he is receiving a pardon because of "lack of evidence.") From Lung Yu Fortnightly.

On the other hand the optimist finds that the other side of the shield is not so dark. He is positively confident that as China is the most populous country on earth and has more than 4,000 years' uninterrupted history, a glorious time-honored civilization, vast territories and plentiful physical resources, she can undoubtedly weather the storm and tide over a comparatively short span of time of turbulence, tribulations and privations as she has done for centuries, and will in the long run emerge from the present whirlpool of chaos and calamities as a strong influential member of the family of nations.

Generally speaking, although the plight of China's teeming millions is admittedly sad enough, yet to be fair, she has steadily progressed and improved since the overthrow of the rotten, effete Manchu Regime. Her gradual advancements within a short period of about four decades are manysided and remarkable. It would, however, take volumes to record in detail all the achievements already made. Suffice it to say that what has been accomplished in the scope of politics, economy, education, science, culture, social work and the like is truly remarkable.

During the mid-30's, after the whole country had been unified and brought under the praiseworthy leadership of the military and political genius, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, China was at peace and her progress towards prosperity was by leaps and bounds so fast that Japan became alarmed to a high degree and started its long-cherished and well-planned program of aggression with a view to nipping the flourishing young Republic in the bud. At first the mighty force of the merciless invader, armed to the teeth, almost proved to be the last straw to our concerted action and feebly organized resistance, so that such weak-kneed Quislings as Wang Ching-wei, Ch'en Kung-po, Wang Ke-mien and their many accomplices completely lost faith in the latent mental and physical strength of our country to fight to the bitter end, unscrupulously acknowledged the rulership of the enemy Japanese and willingly became their running-dogs! But the Generalissimo and his talented personnel, undaunted and inflexible in their determination to win the war, led our people to resist the enemy bravely and stubbornly with the result that Japan became the vanquished and China the victor. This shows clearly that so long as we have confidence in our own abilities and an iron will to elevate China to a position of genuine freedom and equality among the world powers, as envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principle of the People", we can succeed without a shadow of doubt. What we have resolutely performed with success in the past we can do equally well in the post-war transition period. In fact with the abolition of the Unequal Treaties we should be able to do much better than before.

A Chinese proverb says "Evil days are surely in the wake of a major war." It is true, for we are now in deep waters already. But China is not the only sufferer. Nowadays the plight of a number of European countries is no less terrible than ours. For example, the state of affairs in Russia towards the end of the first Great War was such as to make her downfall a certainty. A revolution broke out, which resulted in the dethronement of the Czar and the outbreak of a large scale civil war between the Red and White Russians. Worsening inflation rendered roubles valueless. Hundreds of thousands of Russian peasants suffered miserably and died of hunger and illness because of famine and pestilence. Siberia was occupied by the Allied expeditionary forces. Under such circumstances it appeared that nothing short of a miracle could avert a catastrophe and prevent the country from going to the dogs. Yet the Soviet leaders of the revolution were men of courage and perseverance. They set their teeth to restore their tattering country to peace and order, and they not only attained their goal but also finally became a great power by means of prosecuting the so-called Five Year Plans.

While narrow nationalism may not be desirable in a world of brotherhood, nevertheless the spirit of the oft-quoted "My country, may she always be in the right. But my country, right or wrong," does perhaps give us inspiration to be loyal and patriotic to our nation in times of turmoil and despondency. Let us then lay down arms forthwith, sink our difference and rally ourselves to undertake wholeheartedly the big task of national reconstruction without waiting for assistance from outside.

Barter Trade--Emergency Measure

J. R. Kaim

AT the end of December when the Customs issued their October Foreign Trade Returns, some people were enthusiastic over the fact that export values had increased by more than 60 percent. That there was still a tremendous gap between import values and export values they refused to see. That export values were about 64 percent below import values in spite of huge UNRRA shipments they preferred to overlook.

Now, to say that the Government, despite prevailing conditions, has not done all in its power to boost exports would be misleading indeed. The Government and its agencies have made much progress. They have tried hard. They actually have succeeded in increasing the values of exports. But the gap is too wide and will be even wider once UNRRA shipments are concluded.

Apparently, the Government is handicapped by two obstacles. First, its foreign exchange rates are so far below black market quotations that many goods can be sold only clandestinely, i.e. by smuggling them out of the country. To the Treasury this, of course, means loss of revenue, the exact amount of which remains unknown.

Second, some of China's pre-war top export items are not easily salable at present. Tea, for instance, is considered either too expensive or too poor in quality and silk is out of fashion.

Due to the Civil War, China has not much silk to offer at present. But whatever there is on the market may confront difficulties when shipped abroad, particularly when shipments are made on a consignment basis. The United States has imported from Japan large quantities of raw silk but so far has sold only about half of the shipments. At the beginning of 1947, the average price of silk in New York dropped to $4.17 per pound, but by December last, the US Government had reduced the price for Japanese D-Grade silk to $2.45 a pound, thus bringing silk prices down by 42 percent—nearly to the level of nylon. But economists may remember that in pre-war years the Japanese Zaibatsu occasionally offered silk fiber for about $1.25. This, of course, they did, not because rayon or any other artificial fiber competed with silk, but because they needed cash for other purposes. Whatever the reasons, the results were the same.

Speaking of silk, let us look at manufactured silk goods. Prior to World War II, China exported a monthly average of 24,000 kilograms of silk piece goods; in October last, exports amounted to 3,562 kilogrs. (which, possibly, were not all paid for in cash). The monthly pre-war average of silk embroidery exports was 10,000 kilogrs. In October, exports aggregated 1,788 kilogrs.

In pre-war years, China's monthly wood oil shipments reached 60,000 quintals; in October last, the Customs recorded 26,000 quintals. But it is quite possible that actual shipments have been almost equal to pre-war cargoes, for apparently wood oil has been one of the various commodities which, because of the exchange rate, have been smuggled out of the country. But there have probably been no clandestine exports of wolfram ore (tungsten), shipments of which in October reached 15 percent of the pre-war average, nor of antimony regulus, exports of which were more than 50 percent below the prewar average.

That the Government would introduce fundamental changes in its foreign trade policy before all the complex questions connected with and depending upon further American financial aid is absolutely clarified, may hardly be presumed. But

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there are certainly ways and means which can be applied without fundamental changes. The building up of private barter trade is one of such means. This would not involve fundamental alterations of the import restrictions as such.

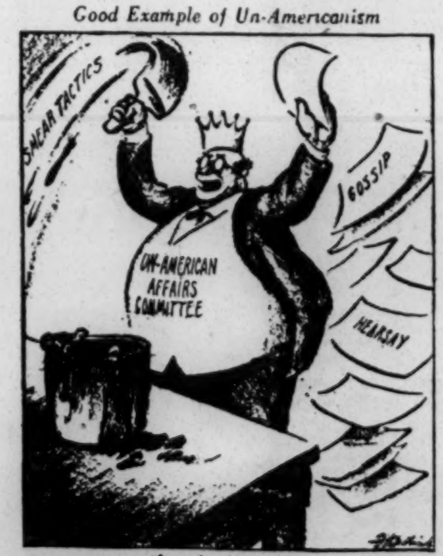
Barter trade certainly is no ideal solution. It has quite a few shortcomings and could be called archaic in its very character. But it might help to bridge the tremendous gap between import and export values. Until the financial position is more stable and the whole trade system normalized, it might help in improving the Central Bank's foreign exchange position. At least it would utilize some of the foreign exchange which, under present conditions, disappears on black markets or is clandestinely re-kept abroad.

Barter trade can be no real remedy. But as the October Returns prove, all the various means applied by the Government have, despite increased exports, failed to narrow the gap between exports and imports. When no more UNRRA cargo will be available—and the deadline is actually round the corner—something new should be tried, something that has proved to be useful in other countries as an emergency system. On various occasions foreign governments as well as private firms have suggested barter arrangements to Chinese governmental offices. Up to now, such proposals always have been rejected.

In spite of all its shortcomings, barter has one advantage: it offers the individual businessman more liberty and his initiative a wider field. As matters are at present, neither initiative nor the best contacts abroad can help any businessman very much. Nor can they help the country.

The plan for barter trade between China and Japan in 1948 will be carried on by the Central Trust of China as before. Up to the present, imports from Japan have consisted chiefly of industrial and mining equipment, including 619,051 logs of wood, 519,165 sleepers and 8283 cases of dynamite, the *Sin Wan Pao* said.

Good Example of Un-Americanism



—Fitzpatrick, in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Week's Business

ON December 30, the Central Bank announced a further decrease in the value of the Chinese currency. The Bank fixed the new dollar rate at CNC$89,000 (or CNC$90,000 selling by appointed banks), i.e. it hiked the rate by 6.7 percent.

The same day, a statement issued by the Shanghai Bankers' Clearing House announced that during the week ended December 27, the number of dishonored checks totalled 26,096, the equivalent of $323,182,941,533. Even pessimistic observers admitted that more than CNC$300,000,000,000 worth of dishonored checks within a single week was more than they had expected.

While thus the business situation in general showed no improvement at all—although the new hike in foreign exchange rates may offer some new export chances—the State Council in Nanking decided that, effective January 1, import duties will be increased by 50 percent, except shipments of cotton, rice, wheat, flour, gasoline, kerosene and Diesel oil. While the announcement, of course, was not greeted enthusistically by local merchants they had to admit that the 50 percent duty hike will have no great effect on local prices.

Actually, prices of various commodities, imported as well as domestic, showed new increases during the week under review (ended Tuesday, December 30). Some foodstuff prices increased drastically. The edible oil market registered a 10 percent climb in less than three market hours.

Lack of means of transportation, furthermore, affected the coal supply. Coal arriving in Shanghai between December 1 and December 27 was declared to have aggregated hardly more than 70,000 tons—or one third of that of November.

Nor have the stock and money markets registered any improvements. Money was still tight and the private interest rate fluctuated between 23 and 25 percent per month. Although large amounts of cash were reported to have arrived in this city —in spite of the Central Bank's money remittance restriction order— money lenders saw no necessity for lowering the rate of interest.

Part of such "smuggled-in" funds probably went to the stock market where quotations went up and down "almost in concert with more or fewer new funds arriving here," as one stock broker pointed out. Yet, as banks will be closed from January 1 to January 4, neither firms nor individuals were eager to keep more cash than necessary. Even on Monday, December 29, the demand for shares on and outside the Stock Exchange was considerable.

At the same time, commodity markets were comparatively weak. Factories and wholesalers sold for cash with a view to settling bank accounts and other debts, but retail prices failed to react. Trading in textiles was particularly quiet, probably because of the Government's plan to supervise all sectors of the cotton market—raw cotton, textile production and wholesale—which plan continues to be opposed not only by the cotton trade but by most business organizations.

While thus commodity markets in general were irregular, the rice price, still considered the price yardstick in Shanghai, was very firm. White first quality rice had reached the CNC$1,000,000 mark the week before and was around CNC$1,070,000 per picul throughout this week.

SHANGHAI MARKET

The money market during the past week ending December 27 was not as tight as the previous week, despite the fact that Government banks called in CNC$660,180,000,000 and foreign banks called in CNC$115,670,000,000. The reason was said to be the inflow of large sums of cash from outports because of the high interest rate here. Large sums of notes were brought here by air, ship as well as by train.

In the early part of the week the black market interest rate was as high as 30 percent but by the end of the week it dropped to 20 percent.

STOCKS & SHARES:

The stock market continued to rule firm and active with quotations increased. However, little business is expected to be done in the market for the next week as the Shanghai Securities Exchange will be closed from December 30 to January 4 for the celebration of the New Year.

	Dec. 20 CNC$	Dec. 27 CNC$
Wing On Textile	485	536
Mayar Silk	710	900
Ewo Cotton	425,000	418,000
Bond C	28,500	30,000

RICE & CEREALS:

While prices of many commodities fluctuated within a narrow range, price of rice and wheat flour increased during the week. Although the authorities announced that a ration system will be introduced immediately following the New Year Holidays, the rice market ruled firm.

	Dec. 20 CNC$	Dec. 27 CNC$
Rice	970,000	1,060,000
Wheat flour	380,000	425,000
Peanut oil	2,250,000	2,600,000

COMMODITIES:

Commodity prices fluctuated within a narrow range with few transactions in general.

	Dec. 20 CNC$	Dec. 27 CNC$
Raw silk	87,500,000	85,500,000
Rayon	85,000,000	81,000,000
20's Yarn	30,600,000	31,800,000
RQ Cigarettes	251,000	277,000
MD Matches	6,550,000	6,600,000
Newsprint	1,230,000	1,350,000

From Hongkong To Port Said---A Visitor's Impressions

Frederick A. Jensen

IN Hongkong, it seems, much of the old imperial cockiness has gone. The British enforce all sorts of custom regulations on their own people and other foreigners, but most Chinese can land and depart unsearched. The Government is treading softly. The KMT wants cooperation in enforcing a trade and customs policy with regard to traffic to Canton while the political emigrants want freedom of expression and publication and freedom from what they call a 'wei-pa,' a tail: police agents trailing them. Observers tell me that the behaviour of the police and the Government towards prominent emigrants is a sure barometer of the war situation. It becomes so extremely obliging and polite whenever the Communists take an important place or are closing in on Hankow. The KMT threatens with trouble now, and the others with trouble later, and trouble is what the Hongkong Government apparently can't afford. So it is treading as softly as it can. But nobody really seems to love the British.

* * *

IN Singapore hot discussions are raging about the threatened income tax which has been proposed the government. Nobody doubts that it will have to be paid but the government's advisory bodies, Chinese and Malayans, have refused to pay them so far. First they want to know what happened to the surplus with which the government started two years ago. So, for that matter, do the British business men. The government, which is not bound to listen to advice, has decided to enforce income tax anyway. Discussion about a constitution for Malaya is now on. The government's proposal is to separate Singapore from the rest of Malaya. After all, they say, it never belonged to Malaya proper. Raffles built it from a sand bank with British money.

Hot Debate

Malayans and Chinese and other nationalities are also hotly debating the question of who should get Malayan citizenship. The Malayans want their rights as the original citizens of Malaya safeguarded. But all are agreed that the British constitution for Malaya is a poor substitute for independence. The idea of unification of all non-British people living in Malaya for the purpose of eliminating the British prerogative is in the air and is being played up by the press.

Incidentally, virtually all Chinese literature sold in the Chinese book shops are reprints from books printed in the Communist Areas. Perhaps not so much because the Chinese in Singapore are genuinely leftwing, but because nothing of interest is being printed in the KMT area.

* * *

THE title "dominion" was refused the Ceylonese. But, say the British, they got something equally as precious: the responsibility of the Ceylonese Government for all things Ceylonese. Excluding of course, any criticism concerning the matter of naval and air bases the English are maintaining in Ceylon. (The Ceylonese Government could decide they don't want English bases in Ceylon, the Governor said, but he thought such a protest would be extremely unwise.)

Veto Reserved

The Governor reserves his veto power to the extent of having the right of calling off the whole constitution. Our driver told me that the trouble stemmed from the rich Ceylonese who had the right of unrestricted exploitation of the Ceylonese workers. For this privilege they had sold their birth-right. A young Ceylonese student whom I met on the beach, when told that I was bound for Vienna, asked if it was true that the Russians were starting a new kind of imperialism there. I replied I didn't know, at which he said that his countrymen would consider this new Russian Imperialism once they have seen the end of the old British imperialism in Ceylon.

* * *

IN Aden we saw many Jewish houses burned. The Arabs told us the riot had died down just three days before we arrrived. According to the British press 37 Jews had died, but according to Arab tales the figure was more than 100. Whether the British play the matter down or the Arabs play it up was not easy to decide. All Jewish shops were closed and we saw no Jew in the streets. Our Arab driver showed me the place where he had procured his hand grenades, rifle and kerosene during the riot days: at the barracks of the Arab police. Arabs killed were victims of Jewish and British military defence actions he said. It seemed to us that the riots were due to the simple fact that one can't finish racial and communal strife—Indian or Arabian—with the throw of a switch, after it has been fostered by an age-long British divide and rule policy.

Our Arab driver, (who has a brother in New York and wants to go to the States), seemed to have a glimpse of that idea when he told us that the Jews were very bad and wanted to steal their land, therefore they must be killed—but if it would be a matter of driving out the British he would team up even with the Jews. The Russian proposal of a Palestine with proportionate representation was new to him. He thought it was a good idea, but he maintained that to drive out the British first and to kill the Jews then was more practical.

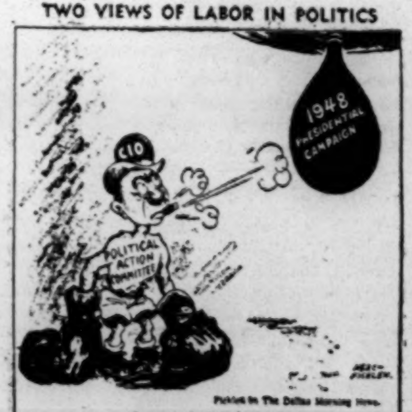
* * *

THE news from Port Said is short and to the point. The Egyptian Government has restricted purchases in the town—no goods of any value may be bought and taken on board ship by through passengers. By the time we arrived passengers passing through on British ships were refused permission to land, apparently in order not to let the British, whose army still remains in their country, forget that the Egyptian Government is still in control.

* * *

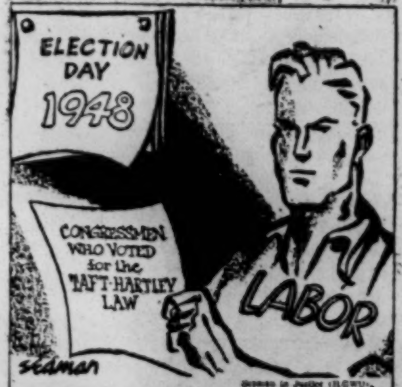
THE question of who, from Hongkong to Port Said, loves the British, loomed big in my mind. An English gentleman on the S.S. Canton to whom I confessed the dilemma had the answer pat: "Those bloody natives don't know what they are talking about."

TWO VIEWS OF LABOR IN POLITICS



Ficklen in The Dallas Morning News.

"In pretty bad shape, son."


ELECTION DAY 1948
CONGRESSMEN WHO VOTED for the TAFT-HARTLEY LAW
LABOR
seaman

Seaman in Justice (ILGWU).

"I've got a little list—."

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

IN commenting on American aid for China, the *New York Herald-Tribune* stressed that the method is still to be found. President Truman's recommendations for US foreign aid under the European recovery program had a good press.

* * *

China

THE *New York Herald Tribune* said: "Much of the debate over aid to China is based on a misconception of the major issue, a point that was clearly illustrated during the testimony of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer before the Senate Appropriations Committee. The general, a well-informed witness, was asked, in effect, whether he favored giving aid to the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in its Civil War with the Chinese Communists. The general replied that he did, and offered a few observations in support of his opinion, but he was not pressed for comment on the essential question. The Committee would have gained more useful advice if it had asked this well-informed witness, one of a number who are available, what methods could be devised to give aid to Generalissimo Chiang in such a way that it would produce the desired results. There is no need to decide whether the United States would prefer an independent China, nor necessity to convince Americans that an investment to promote the independence of China is desirable—the difficulty is to find a way to make an investment that seems sensible.

"General Wedemeyer may have some ideas on this question. If he has, they should be worth attention. During the war with Japan, especially in the period when General Wedemeyer was the American commander in China, all assistance given to the Generalissimo was accompanied by close supervision. General Wedemeyer, despite complex difficulties, found means to supervise the use of American equipment by the Chinese so that it produced at least some of the results desired. At that time he had the advantage in that most Chinese, regardless of their opinions of the Chiang Government, hated the Japanese.

"Under present circumstances, American authorities have a more difficult problem. The Chiang Government is less popular than ever, while in some regions the Chinese Communists have considerable public support. The Generalissimo's Government, as members of his own cabinet admit in public, still has too many inefficient and corrupt officials and still tends to be a regime representing landlords and other men of wealth. The American problem is to give aid to China in such a way that efficiency and honesty will be encouraged and officials who actually believe in democracy will grow in strength.

"General Wedemeyer, in view of his success as commanding officer in China during the war, might have some useful ideas on the subject. It would be more profitable to ask him for such ideas than to ask him merely whether he believes in helping the Chinese Government resist the Chinese Communists. The United States already has given help in large measure to the Chiang Government—far more than is being proposed now—and the Communists have continued to win. The will to help China retain her independence exists, but the method is still to be found."

* * *

Foreign Aid

THE *New York Times* in an editorial entitled "For Security and Freedom" said while President Truman's proposal for an authorization of US$17,000,000,000 to cover the four-year program will be the phase most open to criticism, it is better than a year-to-year authorization procedure. "Its great merit is that it would give European democracy a period on which to bank, while still giving Congress the opportunity it should have for a year-to-year check-up on the actual performance of the tarianism."

The New York *PM* also welcomed aid for Europe. 'The Marshall Plan, as placed before Congress by President Truman, is a program in which every thoughtful American may take pride. It is big in conception and magnanimous in inspiration . . . It deserves the fullest support of all progressive elements. It represents the only hope of European revival. Failure of the Marshall Plan, far from assuring victory of a leftist revolution in Western Europe, would merely mean increasing chaos, civil war and revival of right authoritarianism."

The *Washington Post* called the Marshall Plan "Operation Survival for our free world." "It is an investment in our security and our liberties, which should persuade Congress to err on the side of generosity, rather than economy, in seconding the plan that is at last before the nation in black and white. The plan gives a purposive direction to our foreign policy to make the world safe for us to live in."

The *New York Herald Tribune* regarded President Truman's proposal an "investment in peace." "With dignity, President Truman has presented to Congress a distillation of the greatest effort toward international economic planning that has ever been undertaken . . . From this point on, the major responsibility—responsibility for a grave and significant decision upon which the future of the United States, of Western Europe and of the world itself will in no small measure depend—will rest upon Congress."

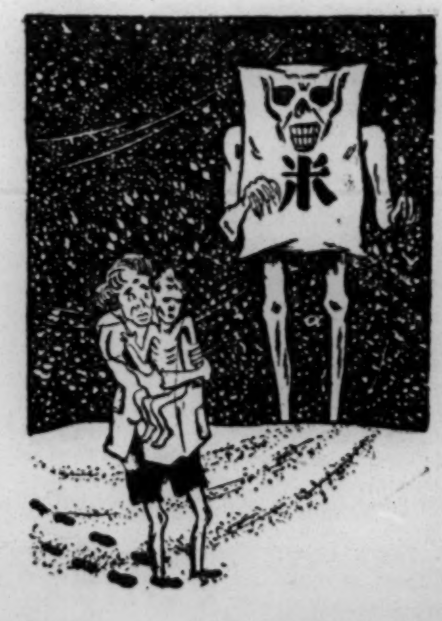
Who's Who in China

WANG FENG, Chinese Consul General with the rank of Minister, Wellington, New Zealand; born in Peiping, 1902; graduated from Nankai University, 1925; took active part in various students' patriotic movements, Tientsin, 1919-25; participated in revolutionary activities, 1926-29, concurrently engaged in the political training of the 33rd Army, Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Force, and in organizing the masses in Anhwei; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929; sent to Loyang to set up a temporary office for this Ministry, 1932; appointed Chinese Consul General at Johannesburg, South Africa, and concurrently in charge of Chinese affairs in Portuguese East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Belgian Congo; Chinese Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, 1939 and with the rank of Minister since 1946; address: Chinese Consulate General, Wellington, New Zealand.

Wang Feng

(王 豐)

THE WHITE THREAT—STARVATION



From Chien Yien Pao

What Chinese Papers Say

US aid and the current military situation were two interesting topics of editorial comment in Chinese newspapers last week.

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US Aid

THE *Yi Shih Pao* stressed that there are strings attached to US aid to China. "Having read through President Truman's message to Congress and the outline of his long-range program for European recovery, we are under the impression that to obtain US aid is not a simple matter, because there are many conditions attached to it. Unless absolutely necessary, a nation should not lightly accept aid on these conditions. Today China undoubtedly needs. Today China undoubtedly get some. However, so far as we are concerned, even if the conditions set forth by the United States are more liberal than those mentioned in President Truman's message, we should make early plans for national regeneration by our own effort for the sake of the future happiness of our nation."

The *Chin Yung Jih Pao* warned that there is little hope for a large political loan from the United States before 1948. "We have always felt that we should improve ourselves. However, with conditions as they are in this country, a US loan is also a matter of great importance, for inflation in China has now reached such a serious stage that we certainly cannot achieve national regeneration solely by our own effort.

"In doing things, the Americans are practical-minded people. In their eyes, a plan must have a definite purpose, a concrete objective as well as methods of getting things done. We Chinese often feel that the China problem cannot be solved unless we obtain a big loan from the United States. However, we cannot hope for a large political loan from the United States before the Presidential Elections in that country which will take place in November, 1948. Because of the vastness of our territory and the complexity of our problem, we cannot afford to depend solely upon US aid.

"Here we think again of the matter of requisitioning the Chinese-owned bank deposits in foreign countries. The Government should devise ways and means of encouraging Chinese capital to cooperate with foreign capital in operating certain industrial and commercial enterprises in this country, in harmony with the US proposal that China first make use of her own funds, thereby gradually paving the way for asking for loans from the United States. The Government should not devote its efforts exclusively to securing a political loan."

The *Sin Wen Pao* felt hurt by the way US Congress handled the emergency aid for China and reiterated the old tune of self-help.

"The special session of US Congress has passed a US$540,000,000 program for foreign aid and China is going to receive only three percent of it. The lack of interest on the part of the American Government in giving aid to China is really disturbing. The much-talked-of US$500,000,000 loan to China as well as other loan negotiations which have been conducted off and on during the past two years, has never materialized. A study of the causes seems to indicate that the failure was due to inability to reach agreement on the terms of the proposed loans. On many occasions in the past China has contracted foreign loans on unpleasant terms. If this has been the reason why our requests for foreign aid have been turned down, then we would rather not borrow any money than accept terms we are unwilling to comply with. We feel that a nation should first help itself before asking for help from others. However, the people who give aid to others should not offend any recipient of the aid because they are better situated. Therefore, even though the amount of US aid approved this time is small, we must urge the Government to act cautiously on it. An independent, sovereign state, which has emerged victorious from eight years of war certainly should not allow itself to be openly left in the lurch by others.

"As regards the US$18,000,000 stop-gap aid for China, although the Americans consider it an indication to show that they are attaching importance to China, yet most Chinese regard it as a rebuke. From the standpoint of the Chinese people we hope that the action taken by Congress this time will force the State Department to give more aid to China and that next spring the Truman Administration will propose a better aid-China program. But the most important thing is that internally we should achieve national regeneration by our own efforts and externally we should do our part. For this reason, we should improve as soon as possible our administrative efficiency and the behavior of government officials."

The *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, official Kuomintang organ, said: "We certainly do not deny that we need the aid of friendly nations, but the aid we request must be reasonable. It must be based on mutual cooperation and must be beneficial to both sides. Only this kind of aid will prove most effective and produce the maximum results. This is what all the people of China wish, and we earnestly hope that people in the United States will share this view."

• • •

War Situation

IN commenting on the current military situation, the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* pointed out that the bandit-suppression campaign has entered a new phase.

"A directive recently issued to Liu Po-chen and Chen Keng by the High Command of the bandit forces ordered the two Communist chieftains to accomplish the following tasks within two months: to disrupt communications between Central China and North China, to draft into military service as many men as possible in the areas their bandits raid, to carry out a thorough destruction of rural economy and to cripple production in the cities.

"The number of refugees from the bandit-controlled areas who are now assembled in the leading cities in Central China and North China has increased to more than 20,000,000 and the population in the bandit-controlled areas has been greatly depleted. The amount of waste land is on the increase. And yet the number of bandit troops has been increased to more than 1,000,000. Those law-abiding farmers who refuse to enlist in the bandit army have been liquidated, and that is the reason why the bandits have been able to make up for their losses in men.

"However, the farmers throughout the country have now organized militia corps and the people in the different provinces now want to participate in the punitive expedition against the bandits. The fact that the refugees from the bandit-controlled areas have requested permission to return to their respective native villages shows that the entire population eernestly desire national unity and stability. This coordination between the efforts of the people and of the government has created a new situation. The creation of this situation is of greater significance than the establishment of the bandit-suppression headquarters in North China and Central China."

The *Ta Kung Pao* underlined the importance of economic factors in the military campaign. 'Economy is power. It is upon national economy that the livelihood of the people depends. Consequently, whether in the interests of the Government or of the people, destruction should be reduced to a minimum in the war zones, and there should be as much reconstruction in the rear as possible.

"Due to the steady expansion of the war zones, the Government has evidently been paying close attention to the organization of local self-defense forces. This is a significant change. In the past the Government was afraid that if the local self-defense corps were too strong, there might be unlawful occupation of territory by the local armed forces. However to help organize local self-defense forces is not a simple matter of training the militia and giving them arms and ammunition. It must be coordinated with the political and economic mobilization.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Black And White

THE CONQUEST OF THE WEST, *by Walter F. McCaleb. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1947. 316 pages. U.S.$2.75. Reviewed by Donald Roberts*

THE *Conquest of the West* is devoted to a single large theme in the history of the United States: the independence of Texas from Mexico, its annexation to the United States, and the war that followed between Mexico and the United States, with the resulting acquisition by the United States of its present territory stretching to the Pacific.

Texas was claimed by France as part of Louisiana when the latter was purchased from Napoleon, but in purchasing Florida from Spain in 1819, President Monroe specifically gave up the claim to Texas. When therefore Mexico gained her independence from Spain, Texas was an acknowledged part of Mexico. Therein lay the seed of conflict, since the populating of Texas was mainly by Americans. Their discontent with Mexican rule, their revolt and independence, achieved in 1836, is a considerable part of Dr. McCaleb's story, as is what followed. For nine years independent Texas sought annexation to the United States. When in 1845, President Polk signed the bill annexing Texas, the Rio Grande boundary dispute brought war with Mexico.

Manifest destiny, that is the inevitability of American westward expansion, is the author's main theme; it was "in the nature of things," "as inevitable as sunrise." Another idea given prominence is that the aggressive expansionism was not primarily in behalf of slavery, though it was opposed by John Quincy Adams and other Northerners on that ground. The pioneer, says Dr. McCaleb, meant liberty, and in fact the West turned the balance against slavery in the end.

The style of the book is lively, pictorial. Values are given in black and white. John Quincy Adams, opposing Texan annexation, is described as "an obstructionist without a peer." Of Polk—"his fame shines brighter as the clouds over his day disperse." As in Dr. McCaleb's book *The Aaron Burr Conspiracy*, the name of Burr is cleared of any implication of treason against the United States; his "conspiracy" was a filibustering plot directed against Spanish territory. The two real heroes of Dr. McCaleb's book are the fighting men, Sam Houston and Andrew Jackson.

Timely Value

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY. *By Harold Zink. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1947. 266 pages, index. Reviewed by Donald Roberts.*

THE failure of the recent London Conference on peace terms with Germany postpones all prospects for a unified Germany, even though there may well be further coordinating of the British, French, and American Zones. In the light of this circumstance, Harold Zink's book *American Military Government in Germany* has a timely value. The author is a professor of political science in DePauw University and is author of a book on government in American cities; he served in the United States Army, 1943-1945, and was American editor of the official *Handbook for Military Government in Germany*. American preparation for military government in conquered areas began at the University of Virginia in 1942 and at Fort Custer, Michigan; later on the campuses of Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Wisconsin, Stanford and other universities. The chief problems faced in respect to Germany were those of personnel; long-range planning in denazification, reeducation and democratization; the attitude of the German people; pressure of public opinion; and cooperation with other allies.

The coördination of military government in Germany is effected through a "Control Council" of the four allied powers under which functions a "Coordinating Committee"; each zone in turn has its Military Governor. Greater Hesse, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg constitute the American Zone. Denazification is made difficult by the fact that in 50 percent of the cases there is no evidence of Nazi activity, yet the evidences of anti-Nazi activity are only one percent. In the end it has been "more important to fill key positions with the strongest available men than to get rid of followers of the conquered regime." In general American policy has been austere in respect to relations with prominent Germans, whereas according to the author the Russians and French have cultivated key Germans regardless of former Nazi connections. The American public opinion has been chiefly responsible for the rather negative American policy.

The United States program, in the opinion of the author, must be a committal "covering a period of at least 10 years." For the French seem to plan for 25 years and the Russians "apparently think of 50 years or possibly an indefinite stay."

Of considerable interest to those of us who are in the Far East are the author's comparisons between Germany and Japan. Military government in Japan, he points out, profited from the experiences in the western theatres of war. Moreover it "took over the Japanese political structure which continued to operate." Again, in Japan General MacArthur has had a free hand; but German military government has required contact and coordination with English, French and Russians in their respective zones. Therefore, "if military government in full strength and in full dress is to be examined it must be in the Reich." The Germans "have been responsible for more international troubles than the Japanese"; also "the German future seems to impinge even more seriously on the rest of the world." These things may be true and yet not diminish the importance of policy in the military government in Japan.

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